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The Daily Commercial.

A PAUSE.

There is a pause, compelled by the rain storm, in active operations in Virginia; but it will be of short duration. Gen. GRANT will wait not a moment after the weather will permit a movement, and he has perfected his arrangements. The next blow will develop new tactics on his part, from another position. Meantime he will have been reinforced to such an extent that his force will be nearly what it was when he opened the campaign.

The considerable force with SIGEL, CROOKS, AVERILL and others, operating from Western Virginia and the Kanawha, have yet to be brought into a position to render more effective service than it has yet done. It is hardly probable that Gen. GRANT will fail to have its co-operation in the next attack. It is suggested that SIGEL has failed to come to time. His force, joined to GRANT's, would be of great service just now, though, no doubt, the plan contemplates that if he gets there, he will be equally serviceable in the place appointed for him.

We presume the forces lately on the Peninsula have joined BUTLER on the south side of the James, and from this has arisen the report that BUTLER'S force is now sixty thousand. Under the immediate direction of Gen. SMITH, military operations in that quarter are going on satisfactorily.

There is not much from SHERMAN. He has sent most of the correspondents away, makes those he has not keep silent, and reports but little himself. We infer that, although he drove JOHNSTON from Resaca, it was at a heavy cost.

Tehuantepec Route.

The overland route to the Pacific via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, seems about to acquire fresh interest. The New York (French) *Courier*, announces that among the first cares of MAXIMILIAN, after being established on his throne, will be some measure for securing an easy transit across that Isthmus, by a railway from Minititlan to Ventosa. The advantages offered by this route are not unknown, as they have been presented in various reports of explorations and surveys made some ten or a dozen years ago. It is believed that the opening of such a road would enable passengers from New York to reach San Francisco in a fortnight. The following is a comparative statement of the distances by the Panama and Tehuantepec routes:

	Miles
By the Isthmus of Panama	5,858
By Tehuantepec	4,744
	1,114

From the mouth of the Mississippi to the Pacific States the advantages offered by the new route will be still more considerable:

From New Orleans to San Francisco the distance by way of Panama is	5,002
By way of Tehuantepec	3,294
	1,706

The *Courier* says this route was first taken in hand by an Anglo-American Company under the charge of M. DEGARRAY. The company received from SANTA ANNA permission to monopolize the passenger traffic for fifty years, and goods traffic for sixty. The GARRAY company, after some vicissitudes, was reorganized in 1850; sent out a competent engineer and made the necessary surveys for the Tehuantepec Railway, estimating the expenses of building it on a line passing, as above stated, from Minititlan to the Bay of Ventosa, at fifteen millions of francs. The Mexican Government, however, annulled the Tehuantepec concession by a law passed May 29, 1851, and the affair now awaits the deliberate and untrammeled action of the new Government of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

The Rebel View of the Situation.

The Baltimore secession correspondent who manufactures rebel news for the *World*, sends he following:

HAS GEN. LEE BEEN REINFORCED?

It is understood here that General Lee has received two heavy reinforcements since the campaign began. One, of twenty thousand troops from the West, which joined him on the 8th, at Spottsylvania; and the other, of fifteen thousand troops under General Beauregard, who were sent up from Richmond on the 10th, and who were to occupy the defenses on the North Anna until General Lee fell back. This would make his force, after deducting his probable losses in the nine days' campaign, about one hundred and fifteen thousand or one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. Of one thing you may rest assured, the rebel leaders are determined to give to General Lee enough troops to defeat our forces and defend Richmond successfully, if they have to withdraw every soldier from North Carolina, and if they have to leave General Joe Johnson with barely enough men to hold Atlanta. Probably by this time General Grant has come to comprehend that the troops that he has found in his front are not Beauregard's, but some of those that "assisted" at the capture of Plymouth; and that he has not, and cannot prevent Beauregard from reinforcing Lee.

ABILITY OF THE REBELS TO REINFORCE GENERAL LEE.

Before the actual opening of the present spring campaign General Johnston had at Dalton and near there only about a thousand veteran troops. The rumor that he has retreated from Dalton had its origin in the fact that he has sent away twenty thousand of his troops, as stated above to reinforce General Lee.

If it is necessary to do so in order to defeat General Grant, the rebel leaders will draw 20,000 more troops from General Johnston, and then perhaps General Johnston will attempt to evacuate Dalton. But with 40,000 such troops as those who compose his army (and our western soldiers have proved their mettle,) General Johnston can fall back upon the Coosa river first, then upon the Etawah, and can, at all events, delay General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta until the fate of the campaign in the East is decided.

THE FATE OF THE REBELLION STAKED ON THE ISSUE.

The rebels have never staked the fate of their struggle for independence and a separate nationality upon the issue of one campaign. But they have done it this time. *If Gen. Grant is finally victorious in this campaign it is not Gen. Lee alone that he will defeat. He will defeat, in effect, the armies of Johnston and Beauregard besides. And Richmond will not be the only prize which victory will give into his hand.* From Richmond our victorious legions can make an easy overland march to Charleston, and capture that city by the only way it ever can be taken, namely, by an assault from the land side. Savannah, Mobile, Wilmington, will all successively fall, and the military power of the rebellion will be broken. The rebel leaders know this far better than we do, and hence the desperation of their efforts to defeat Grant and save Richmond.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT.—Reinforcements are going forward from almost every quarter to the Army of the Potomac. They are chiefly veterans from detached posts and garrisons, whose places have been supplied by Ohio hundred days men.

On Sunday morning last, in the Presbyterian Church at Danville, Ky., the ordinance of baptism was administered to sixty-seven converts, the immediate fruit of the deeply interesting revival that has been in progress in that church for some weeks past.

By request of the President Gov. PARKER, of New Jersey, has issued a proclamation for all the militia he can raise in fifteen days.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 17.—SENATE.—Mr. MORGAN presented the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, praying for a remission on the duties of foreign imports to the extent of fifty per cent.

The bill to amend the act to establish a title to certain swamp and overflowed lands, and for other purposes, was passed

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to the Senate the proceedings and findings of the Wilkes court martial.

The bill equalizing the pay of soldiers in the army was taken up as unfinished business, and the amendments of the Military Committee to the House bill were generally adopted.

An amendment to the amendment of the Senate Committee's amendment, fixing the salary of Judge Advocate General at $5,000 and Assistant Judge Advocate at $3,500, without any other rank and pay, was adopted.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment providing that the soldiers shall be paid the equivalent of their former pay in gold. Rejected; ayes, 6; nays, 28.

Mr. POWELL offered a proviso that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to negro soldiers. Rejected by five to twenty-six. The bill was then passed.

LATEST FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

The fine steamer Iron City, Capt. J. E. Turner, arrived from Lake Superior at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, having called at all points from Ontonagon down. She brought down 120 tons of copper from the Cliff and National mines, and three hundred and fifty passengers. Mines are all flourishing, but wanting miners badly. Men are imported from England and have paid all the way. The Iron City left again last night.—*Cleveland Herald, Tuesday.*

The Ten-Forty Loan.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to nearly eight hundred thousand dollars.

From Richmond.

Death of Gen. Stuart Confirmed

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THEIR DEFEAT.

They Claim to Have Driven Our Men.

BRAVERY OF OUR ARMY ADMITTED

General Kautz's Raid on Richmond.

REBEL OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Probable Battle at Drury's Bluff.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HEAD QUARTERS GEN. GRANT,
May 17, A. M.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday says: "The enemy's cavalry are making a raid on Danville. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart died on Friday night. He was shot in the left side, the ball passing through his body.

The Richmond *Enquirer* extra, Saturday, 2 P. M., has the following, dated Guiness Station, May 12:

This morning at daylight the enemy having massed heavy forces in front of Johnson's division, made a most vigorous assault on Jones' brigade. For a while our line of battle was broken, and the enemy pressed over our breastworks, gaining possession of several pieces of artillery, and capturing a number of prisoners. Forces, however, were sent to the relief of those thus engaged, and the enemy was driven back. About 10 o'clock this morning the enemy made most vigorous and repeated assaults upon the field division, but were driven back with great slaughter. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the enemy are making a most desperate assault on Ewell's front, but all accounts concur that we are driving them back and punishing them with great slaughter. The musketry firing to-day was the heaviest of the war. The battle extended along the whole line and has been fought by the Yankees with more bravery than any other fought on Virginia soil. Among our casualties are Brig. Gen. Perrine, killed; Brig. Gen. Walker, of Stonewall Brigade, wounded in arm: Brig. Gen. McGowan reported wounded; Gen. Ed. Johnson and G. H. Stuart missing and supposed to have been captured.

A second dispatch in the same paper, dated, Spottsylvania Court House, may 15th, adds a few unimportant particulars. It says the enemy yesterday certainly bayonetted some of our men in the breastworks. The enemy are still in our front, strongly fortified, and show no signs of falling back. Col. Baker and Lieut. Col. Felton, of the 16th Mississippi, Col. Harding, of the 19th Mississippi, and Lieut. Col. Numer, of Virginia, are among the killed.

The *Sentinel* furnishes the following particulars of Kautz's raid on the Richmond and Danville road: After committing an unascertained amount of injury to the road and other property at Coalfield, the Yankees left in the direction of the bridge by which the Danville road crosses the Appomatox, which, it is supposed, they proceeded to destroy. How far they design to extend other explorations, if permitted, we do not know. Some suppose they contemplate a raid on the prison at Danville, if they see any prospect of executing it successfully.

Col. H. C. Pate, of Kansas notoriety, was among the killed in Sheridan's fight with Stuart. The Sentinel of Saturday, says: Yesterday afternoon the discharges were very rapid for several hours in the general direction of Drurey's Bluff, indicating a severe engagement in that quarter. Observations from elevated points, showed that the line of artillery extended from the James, below Druery, to a point several miles inland. The reports were heaviest farthest from the river. We presume a battle was fought in the vicinity of Petersburgh.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 11th inst, says Gen. Gillmore is in command of a heavy column of the enemy between there and Richmond. His headquarters yesterday were at Craig's farm, near Portwalthall Junction. Gen. Gillmore's column extends from Bermuda Hundred to Portwalthall Junction and beyond.

General Taylor, in his address to his army, states that in the battle of Pleasant Hill he captured from Banks twenty-one pieces of artillery and twenty-five thousand prisoners. The follywing rebel officers were killed in that engagement: Gen. Morton, Cols. Beard, Noble and Armand. Among the wounded are Cols. King, Rains and Slack, mortally; Col. Phil Herbert severely. A dispatch dated Dalton May 10, announces the capture of the Yankee Colonel Lagrange, and ninety other prisoners, including ten commissioned officers.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

From Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Gen. Sherman, in his dispatches, announces the capture of one thousand prisoners and eight piecs of artillery, and the retreat of Johnston from Dalton. He expresses a doubt whether the enemy, who abandoned so strong a position, can mean to fight any where.

Fremont Organ Dead.

The *New Era*, the Fremont organ here, died yesterday. Its decease was discovered today.

FROM GRANT.

Everything Quiet

THE ARMIES FACE TO FACE.

The Rebel Position Very Strong

HILLS, RIDGES & BREASTWORKS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON May 17.

Your special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following:

GEN. GRANT'S HEAD QUARTERS,
May 17, A. M.

Except firing for half an hour yesterday afternoon; from one of our batteries in Burnside's front, uninterrupted quiet has prevailed along the whole line since Sunday evening.

Our force confronts the enemy closely at all points. The enemies position is a succession of high ridges, is very strong and lined with breastworks.

ANOTHER DRAFT RUMORED.

Three Hundred Thousend Men

TO FINISH UP THE BUSINESS NOW.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 17.

It is reported that the President, on Monday, in order to keep our armies up to the maximum strength, and finish the war this summer, ordered a draft for three hundred thousand men.

Tried to Escape.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

On the arrival at Mantanzas, on the 17th of last month, of the American bark Templar, from Tortugas, it was discovered by the master and crew that there were three men concealed in the hold, who gave their names as John Wilson, Charles Mason and James Mack, and who proved to be escaped convicts from the United States. The men having been secured in the public jail at Mantanzas, by the United States Consul. When application for their rendition was made by the United States Vice Consul General at Havana, to the superior authority of the Island, on learning the facts of the case, the Captain General promptly acceded to the Consul's request, and the convicts were placed under a proper guard on board the U. S. Q. M. schooner Josephareil, and sent to Key West. This transaction, taken in connection with the Arguzell's case, shows to slave dealers, whether in the United States or Havana, their impending fate.

Vermont for Lincoln.

BURLINGTON, Vt, May 17.

The Convention met here to-day. Every county in the State was represented. The nominations for State officers were made, and for delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Baltimore. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring an abiding faith in the sagacity, patriotism, common sense, integrity and statesmanship of President Lincoln, and declaring him to be the choice of the people of Vermont as the candidate for the next Presidential term.

Blair County Union Convention.

ALTOONA, May 17.—The Union Convention of Blair county met to-day at Hollidaysburg, and instructed their delegates in favor of Hon. Lewis W. Hall for Congress.

THE GREAT CONFLICT.

Graphic Account of the Battle on Tuesday, by "Carleton."

BAILLIANT OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY.

Interesting Incidents of the Battles.

[From the Boston Journal, May 12th.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, P. M.—One of the greatest battles of the war was fought yesterday near Spottsylvania Court House. I left the field at 9:30 this morning, and am able to give a statement of what took place. One week ago to-day the army moved from Culpepper. It has had six days of continued fighting, in which there have been three great battles.

On Saturday morning Lee retired from the Wilderness, leaving but a small force to keep up appearances. Grant immediately ordered an advance to Spottsylvania. The 5th Corps taking the lead, confronted Longstreet three miles northwest of the town early on Sunday morning, skirmishing all day, ending in a hard fought engagement. Sunday night the rebels were pushed back a short distance. The Sixth Corps arrived near the close of the battle and participated. The Second Corps arrived in the evening. The Ninth Corps, marching by a longer road, did not arrive till Monday morning.

The battle-field is a series of ridges mostly covered with woods and fine thickets, in which the rebels lay concealed with batteries masked. Standing in the centre of our line, between the 5th and 6th Corps on Piney Grove road, looking toward the Court House, you see a gentle slope with a series of undulations, marked with rifle pits and batteries, which cefend all approaches. To gain them, there must be hard fighting at every step. The thickets are not quite so dense in the Wilderness, but most of the ground is covered by a forest. General Robinson, commanding the second division of the 5th Corps was wounded in his engagement.

Skirmishing commenced again on Monday morning, and by reports of prisoners it was ascertained that Ewell was also in front. Lee had pushed his troops rapidly into a strong position between the Rapidan and the Potomac. The court house is on an elevated land, and the village is a collection of half a dozen houses. Three roads radiate—one northwest to Todd's Tavern, one due north to Piney Grove Church, and one northeast. The Fredericksburg road and 5th corps covered the way to Todd's, the 6th the road to Piney Branch, and the 9th the road to Fredericksburg. The Gathargen road leading westward was used by Lee to reach the position.

A. P. Hill reached the battle-field on Monday night and took his position on the rebel right, confronting Burnside. Ewell had the centre against Sedgwick. Longstreet stood against Hancock. The lines were in form of a horse-shoe. It was Gettysburg reversed—Lee having the inner hait circle.

Skirmishing commenced on Monday morning and continued through the forenoon. Sedgwick was planting a battery, was relieved off by a rebel sharpshooter, at half a mile distance. His death cast a gloom over the whole army, but did not diminish the ardor of our men. They burned for revenge. Gen. Wright was placed in command.

In the afternoon Hancock crossed to Creek Branch of the Po River, turned the flank of Longstreet, and pushed him toward the town, and held his ground (Long-treet's).

Yesterday (Tuesday) skirmishing commenced at sunrise and continued through the forenoon along the whole line with increasing intensity. The pickets on both sides gradually approached nearer, shortening the distance between the two armies.

Gen. Grant spent all the forenoon examining the positions, and was frequently on the line with the pickets. He issued orders for a general attack at 5 o'clock, but the rebels grew uneasy, took the initiative, and threw their heads and moved in heavy columns against Hancock's left and Warren's right. The first division, 2d corps, (Barlow's) was fought back to the north side of the Creek to a strong position. The rebels once elated and attempted to cross the Creek, but were repulsed.

Up to this hour there had been little artillery used on either party, but battery after battery was brought into position, and the wild general uproar of battle began. The rebels broke infantry surged against Hancock and then against Warren, but were immediately rolled back. Gibbon, commanding the 2d Division of the 2d Corps, was withdrawn from Todd's Tavern road and sent to Warren's aid.

At 8:30 the rebels made a terific charge against our right centre. Their hurrah was the war-whoop of the Indians, but it did not intimidate the brave men of the 2d and 5th Corps.

I never heard a heavier fire than that which burst from Barney's, Cutler's, Gibbons', and Barlow's divisions. The rebel columns pelted away, and, after one of the most desperate fights of all time, were forced back under the tremendous fire and unflinching bravery of the divisions already named. Parts of other divisions were engaged, but not to such an extent as these.

It was Hancock's turn. His troops advanced with cheers. Barlow's division fell upon Heath's division of Longstreet's corps like a thunderbolt, cutting it all to pieces. Rebel prisoners say it was the greatest charge of the war. The rebels were literally piled in heaps. The advance of other parts of the line not having been made at the appointed moment, the advantage gained were lost, and the 2d returned to its former position. There was no further attempt on the part of the rebels to push the 2d Corps.

Just before sunset Wright and Barnside attacked the enemy with great fury. Wright carried their riflepits. The 2d Vermont fell back against all the efforts of the rebels to retake it. They said they would hold it for six months—only give them plenty of ammunition and rations.

Gen. Wright, at 9 o'clock, went to headquarters and reported their gallantry, asking for instructions whether they should hold it. "Pile in the men and hold it at all hazards," was Grant's reply.

Gen. Wright went back to execute the order, but found that a subordinate officer had ordered them back for fear they would be cut off Glorious sons of a glorious State! Their honor is untarnished. Their laureis can never fade!

Burnside pushed the enemy back almost to the Court House, and held his ground when I left the field this morning. The colored troops were not in the charge. Upton's brigade of the 6th corps captured Dale's brigade of Ewell's corps, but in the melee were able to bring off only twelve hundred.

Gen. Rice was wounded and his leg amputated, but he died in the afternoon. Just before he died he desired to be buried over. "Which way?" the Chaplain asked. "Turn my face toward the enemy," were his last words.

Capt. B. F. Davis, of the 12th Mass., captured the flag, and was mortally wounded, and died last night. To-day (Wednesday) there was constant skirmishing, indicating that he was going to attack. Gen. Grant was ready. The troops are in excellent spirits. They have fought six days and gained all the time. Lee will fight long, and will desperation. There will be other great battles, but officers and men alike feel sure that it is the last great struggle. They have perfect confidence in Grant and admire Meade as an executive officer.

We have to deplore twelve Generals, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Stevenson, Hayes and Rice killed; Bartlett, Getty, Robinson, Morris and Baxter wounded; Seymour and Shaler missing. Our losses of men are very heavy.

Rebel prisoners report that they have been on half rations, and that rebel officers told them their next rations must come from Grant's stores. None had been issued except to prisoners up to ten o'clock this morning. On the contrary, thirty of Lee's wagons fell into our hands last night.

We have about four thousand prisoners.

An incident will show the enthusiasm of our troops. A soldier with his arm amputated said: "I am very sorry I lost my arm, for I want to be at them again." He then sang "Rally round the Flag, boys," and a score in hospital joined in the chorus.

To-day up to the rebels tried to stop Grant at the Wilderness, but, after fighting two battles, retreated. Lee has tried to stop Grant at Spottsylvania, and has had both flanks carried back—his centre a line of rifle-pits carried—and has been repulsed in all his attacks.

I think it is Grant's intention to go to Richmond at all hazards, and I have great confidence that he will succeed.

FROM THE KANAWHA

Averill and Crook at Wytheville.

GAULEY, WEST VA., May 16.

Some men of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, cut off from Gen. Crook's command, have arrived and paroled, came into Fayette to-day. They report Gen. Crook in possession of Wytheville and Newbern. The enemy destroyed the bridge at the latter place. This the paroled men learned from the enemy while prisoners. Nothing further from Gen. Crook's command up to date.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

CHARLESTON, WEST VA., May 10.

I suppose it is now late enough to let the world know the secrets that have been so well kept, here and elsewhere, with reference to the Army of the Kanawha. How many of your readers have an idea of the fact that while the Army of the Potomac was so noisily preparing for its movement—that here in the Kanawha Valley—a large force of cavalry, artillery and infantry has been collected—prepared for the march and been gone over a week. A division each of cavalry and infantry and two batteries of artillery. Let us have the stronger hopes of its final and complete success from the propitious omens of its secrecy.

The infantry made the first movement on Friday, April 29th, under the command of Brig. Gen. Crooks. The cavalry under Brig. Gen. Geo. Avarill, under whom Brig. General Duffie commands a brigade, left Charleston on the following Sunday, May 1st.

We have been afflicted with all kinds of rumors of the object and progress of the expedition or raid, which ever it be. The Salt Works of Abingdon, seem most likely to be objects of attention, but at present we are confined to mere conjecture. We have so often heard of skirmishes, fights, and even a battle, with 2,000 prisoners taken, from which side was by no means certain. And we believe nothing. Lieutenant came through from General Averill last Sunday. He had left him Thursday, and up to that time there had been no fighting. They were then far beyond the place of the mythical battle. Until I can reach the front I have little hopes of learning the exact truth.

While I have been writing I have been told that Major Yount, commanding this post, has just received a telegram from Gauley that a supply train, going forward to the advance, had been met by guerrillas at Pine Creek and driven back eight miles. Troops have been sent forward to occupy Fayette, from which its garrison had been sent forward to re-enforce the train.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

FROM PORT royal.

Several Expeditions---Another Steamer Blown up---Delegates to the Baltimore Convention---Terrible Engagement off Charleston---Another Attack on Sumter.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, on the 13th instant, has arrived here.

Gen. Gordon has been ordered to Florida to relieve Gen. Birney, denoting that the court martial in his case had resulted in Gordon's favor.

A mass State Convention is called to meet at Beaufort, S. C., on the 17th of May, to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention. A similar movement is reported on foot in Florida.

An expedition up Marys river, S. C., saw some rebel pickets who skedaddled in a great hurry. Another expedition to Pinckney Island found no rebels. Another expedition to Dumfuskie Island, captured ninety bales of cotton.

The enemy's picket fires were still burning when our men landed, showing a hasty retreat.

The armed steam transport, Harriet Weed, was blown up by the explosion of two torpedoes at once, in St. John's River, Florida. The second engineer, a cabin boy, and one other of the crew were lost. The vessel was a total wreck. A large number of persons on the vessel were wounded, some of them severely.

The steamer Plato got aground in the Savannah river, when a large steamer, supposed to be a ram, came down from the direction of Savannah, but returned after reconnoitering.

An expedition from Beaufort had returned from a trip up Bull River on a reconnoissance. The following is a correct list of killed and wounded on the Harriet Weed, blown up by torpedoes in St. John's river, Florida: Killed, C. T. Bell, first assistant engineer; Thos. Johnson and Wm. Brown, firemen; W. Hedding, waiter; Stephen Wilkinson, coal heaver. Wounded, Capt. J. R. Swift, chief railroad engineer of the department, slightly; Capt. Gaskell, commander of the Weed, slightly; Thos. Collins, leg broken; Fred. Hamilton, spine injured; Richard Whitaker, head fractured; Henry Cullback, thigh; Jacob Norcott, slight; also some twenty colored soldiers belonging to the Third U. S. Regiment, all more or less injured.

Passengers by the Fulton state that the engagement off Charleston was of a terrific character. The batteries on Morris Island were directed against Ft. Sumpter; also a fine of several monitors. Sumpter had been effectually repaired, and it was thought the strongest fire came from it. The attack is believed to have been made under orders from the Navy Department.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 17.

The steamer Fulton reports that on the 14th inst., when off Charleston Bar, a general engagement was going on between the fleet under Admiral Dahlgren and the rebel forts and batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands. All the monitors appeared to be engaged as also the New Ironsides. Fort Putnam, on Gregg's Point, seemed to be directing her fire principally on Sumter, which was replied to by Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and Battery Simpkins, on James Island. The contest seemed sprited, and as general as has transpired since last autumn. The Fulton chased a blockade runner, bound out from Wilmington, for five hours, on the 15th inst., but gave up the pursuit

The Dress Reform Movement.

The Non-Importation Meeting of Ladies at Cooper Institute, New York.

At a meeting called by some of the best known ladies of New York, for the purpose of discouraging the use of articles of luxury, particularly of foreign importation, during the continuance of the war, was held Monday afternoon at Cooper Institute.

The great hall of the Institute was nearly filled at one o'clock, which was the appointed hour of the meeting; and after that time scarcely a seat could be found unoccupied. It was strictly a woman's meeting; not one man was in the room at one o'clock as an auditor; but it was evident that the class of persons who should make the chief sacrifices suggested by the organizers of this movement were not the majority.

Only a few of the persons present came in carriages; nearly all these were comparatively late and took the back seats; so that the body of the hall was filled by women who came from curiosity or from a laudable desire to assist in the movement, but whose moral aid will be more important than anything else they can render.

There was continual whispering and the buzz of conversation was interrupted only by the impatient persons among the crowd who expected the proceedings to begin punctually at one o'clock; they stamped visibly and sometimes audibly.

Many specimens of American manufactured goods were suspended to the railing in front of the platform.

At a quarter past one o'clock, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., appeared, and said that the gentlemen who were to address the meeting would be very much obliged if the ladies of the committee who were in the audience would confer with them for one moment.

Peter Cooper also came forward and pointed out the way by which persons invited might come to the committee room in the rear of the great hall.

The recognition of the influence of the ladies produced applause in all parts of the building; and there were many smiling countenances. The number of persons who arose, in addition to the committee room, suggested the idea that the committee comprised one-tenth or at least one-twentieth of the entire assemblage, which must have numbered two thousand persons.

While the consultation was in progress the demonstrations of ladies, who thought the exercises of the meeting should go on, continued and became louder.

A few minutes afterwards the procession of speakers and others appeared on the stand.

Among the number were President King, of Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and Rev. Dr. Vinton. There were several others, and a few ladies had places on the platform.

President King, of Columbia College, was called to preside, and on taking the chair he spoke briefly. He said that "we of the other sex always assume that the ladies dress for us; and when we ask that they should, during the continuance of this War, abstain from luxurious dress, and present themselves to us as American women in American clothing, I venture to say in behalf of our society of the masculine gender, that they would be more lovely and more loved. [Laughter and loud applause.]

Mr. Peter Cooper spoke as follows:

This meeting, called together by ladies, has for its object the formation of a union—a union which is intended to commend itself to the intelligent heart of every patriotic lady of our country.

At a time like this, when all our hopes for freedom for ourselves and our posterity are threatened with destruction by the vilest despotism that ever disgraced a civilized nation—at such a time it is honorable to the ladies to join in a union of effort to economize the labor of the country, so as to make it all contribute strength to the arm of government. This should be done to enable our government to put down the desperate men how as war for its destruction.

You may all have noticed that high on the front of this building stands a word—a single, solitary word—it is a word engraven in stone, and should be deeply engraven upon every American heart—that word is *Union*. It is a word that embodies in itself the only hope of our imperiled country, and the only hope for the final triumph of freedom and free government throughout the world.

It will require, my friends, a union of science and art, with all their powers of combination exerted, to enable us to withstand the terrible energy of men who were born and brought up under a system where men and women are bought and sold like cattle in a market.

It is this system that has corrupted the deep fountains of the Southern heart. It is only such a system that could make men willing to wade through seas of blood to maintain, extend, and perpetuate a power that enables thousands to sell their own children to be enslaved; withal, their property is a continued and hopeless bondage. Bad as the Southern men now are, we of the free States have nothing to boast over them, for if it had fallen to our lot to be born and brought up under the same corrupting power and influence of such a system, we, instead of them, would have been the demons in human shape who are now struggling to take the life of a nation, for no higher or better reason than the one given thirty years ago by John C. Calhoun to Commodore Stewart, when he said that they of the South were an aristocratic people, and that theirs was an aristocratic institution, and that just so long as they of the South could control the action of the General government of our country, just so long they would remain in the Union, and when they could not they would be break it up. This they are now straining every nerve to accomplish.

What can be more terrible to contemplate than the triumph of such men, with such a government growing out of such a corrupting power—a government claiming it as a right, in the face of high heaven, that property shall own labor, and thus outraging all the dearest rights and interests of a common humanity. When such an institution can be allowed to live and flourish in our country, it may be taken as a sign in the heavens that the sun of American hopes is fast setting under the clouds—darkness of a despotism, to be followed by a widespread ruin and desolation. The speeches said that extravagance is now spreading its baleful effect over the land, and the question is what can we do to remedy the evil. It can only be effected by a consolidated effort, and such a union of effort is needed now, when every resource is strained to preserve our nation's life. It is the proud privilege of the ladies of America to exert a powerful influence when they unite in a good work. The speaker closed by paying a compliment to the ladies.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Wm. E Dodge, Rev. Dr. Vinton and Dr. Kirk were then introduced and made remarks.

[The meeting had not concluded its proceedings, when the Evening *Post*, (from which we take the above,) went to press.]

SENT BACK IN DISGRACE.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The Alexandria, Va., *Journal* says:—Yesterday afternoon fifteen officers and three hundred men, all of them skedaddlers from Grant's army, were forwarded to Belle Plain to be returned to their regiments. The officers were marched in the rear of the men, and a portion of them handcuffed together. The *Journal* adds, a sad but just example.

A GALLANT RAID.

Gen'l Sheridan at the Gates of the Rebel Capital.

A BOLD DASH FOR RICHMOND.

Bridges Burned, Railroads Torn up, and Rebel Communications Damaged generally--Fight with Stuart.

[The following official account of Sheridan's raid to the gates of Richmond, which the telegraph failed to send us, we reproduce from the New York papers. It will be read with interest.]

[OFFICIAL.]
WASHINGTON, May 14—11:40, P. M.

Major General Dix:

An official dispatch from General Sheridan, dated at Bottom Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, May 13, states that on the 9th inst., he marched around the enemy's right flank, and on the evening of that day reached the North Anna river, without opposition.

During the night he destroyed the enemy's depot at Beaver Dam, three large trains of cars two locomotives, two hundred thousand pounds of bacon and other stores, amounting in all to about one million and a half of rebel rations; also the telegraph and railroad track for about ten miles, embracing several culverts; recaptured three hundred and seventy-eight of our men, including two colonels, one major, and several other officers.

On the morning of the 10th he resumed operations, crossing the South Anna at Grand Spurgel bridge, and went into camp about daylight.

On the 11th he encountered Ashland station; destroyed here one locomotive and a train of cars, an engine house, and two or three government buildings, containing a large amount of stores; also destroyed six miles of railroad, embracing six culverts, two trestle-bridges, and the telegraph wire. About daylight the 11th he resumed the march on Richmond.

He found the rebel Gen. Stuart, with his cavalry, concentrated at Yellow Tavern. Immediately attacked him, and, after an obstinate contest, gained possession of the Telegraph Turnpike, capturing two pieces of artillery and driving his forces back toward Ashland and across the north fork of the Chickahominy.

At the same time, a party charged down the Brook turnpike, on the inner line of the enemy's works around Richmond. During the night he marched the whole of his command between the first and second line of the enemy's works on the Middle overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad and the Mechanicsville turnpike.

After demonstrating around the works and finding them very strong, he gave up the intention of assaulting, and determined to recross the Chickahominy at Meadow bridge. It had been partially destroyed by the enemy, but was repaired in about three hours under a heavy artillery fire from a rebel battery.

Gen. Merritt made the crossing, attacked the enemy, drove him, and pursued him to Mechanicsville, the pursuit continuing as far as Gaines' mills.

The enemy observing the recrossing of the Chickahominy, came out from his second line of works. Brigade of infantry and a large number of dismounted cavalry attacked the divisions of Generals Gregg and Wilson, but, after a severe contest, were repulsed and driven behind their works. Gregg and Wilson's divisions, after collecting the wounded, recrossed the Chickahominy.

On the afternoon of the 12th, the corps encamped at Walnut Grove and Gaines' Mills. On the afternoon of the 13th, (yesterday,) the march was resumed, and we encamped at Bottom Bridge. The wounded, with a few exceptions, will be brought off, as transportation is ample. The loss of horses will not exceed 150.

All the wounded were brought off, except about thirty cases of mortal wounds, and those were well cared for in the farm houses of the country. The casualties will not exceed 250, and the total loss not over 350.

The Virginia Central Railroad bridges over the Chickahominy and other trestle-bridges—one sixty feet in length, one thirty feet, one twenty feet, and three of from ten to fifteen feet—are destroyed, and the railroad for a long distance south of the Chickahominy is entirely obliterated.

Great praise is given the Division Commanders, Generals Gregg, Wilson and Merritt, and Generals Custer and Davis, Colonels Gregg, Divine, Chapman, McIntosh, and Gibbs, brigade Commanders, and all the officers and men behaved splendidly.

May 15—12:30 A. M.

In a dispatch this moment received from Admiral Lee, he reports to the Secretary of the Navy the capture of the privateer Jeff. Davis, and mention the death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, she in battle. This no doubt happened in the battle with Sheridan.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

An Exciting Chase After a Blockade Runner.

THE YOUNG REPUBLIC CAUGHT.

A correspondent of the *American*, in a letter dated "off Wilmington, May 9," gives an interesting account of a chase after a blockade runner:

At half past four on the morning of the 8th, we sighted a steamer, which, though the entire absence of smoke had been frightened, as an American build, simulated one of our own transports bound south, was soon decided to be a veritable blockade runner. Her evident uneasiness in her position, and her increasing anxiety to escape the imputation of being a Confederate coln gunboat, but seemed to augment the inquisitiveness natural to a Yankee to know who she was and where she came from. At 6 A. M. we had gained on her, and at 7 o'clock P. M. it was apparent to the chase that she was rapidly beginning to pass King Cotton in the shape of bales riding old Neptune's borrowed throne instead of quietly pursuing his journey Brittainward. At half past nine we fired the first shot from our rifle gun, which, distance being great to allow us to more than cause her to "heave to" and pitch over cotton the faster, of which there seemed to be a continuous lines of bales for nearly thirty miles, but our speed did not slacken, and at 10:10 A. M., amid a thick fire of shot and shell, she hoisted a white rag and turned toward us, thus ending a hot and well-contested chase of six hours and forty minutes, and proving conclusively that the Grand Young Republic, of Nassau, N. P., commanded by Frank M. Harris, C. S. N. In her track, for the space of a mile, the sea looked thick as with the fragments of a wreck. Boats, bales, chairs, sofas, boxes, barrels, hen-coops, nautical instruments cases, trunks of clothing broken open and scattered, books, papers, and letters, strewn in confusion on old ocean, told plainly the chagrin and dismay consequent upon the capture. On board the steamer the same scene of wanton destruction was everywhere visible. Boat-falls cut, and the boats adrift; boxes broken open, and the contents wasted—in fact, every moveable thing broken up or thrown overboard, even to the Captain's chronometer and charts. Many of those which were light enough to float were afterwards recovered, but the weighty sunk to oblivion. In the cabin, which gave evidence of having been splendidly furnished, and occupied by lady passengers, windows were broken, lamps thrown about, mirror smashed—the whole exhibiting a reckless fury which it is often our fortune to witness. Fortunately the boat herself and engines had escaped injury, so, having put on board a prize master and crew, we turned back and leisurely picked up the cotton.

Before night we had recovered 110 bales, and on the two succeeding days 210 more, making in all 320 bales—a cotton-picking feat which we believe is unparalled on the ocean. How much she contains is a question yet to be answered. Her commander, Lieutenant Frank Harris, reports that she left Wilmington, twelve hours before with 600 tons of tobacco and 1,300 bales cotton, *all on Confederate account.*

This report

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, May 18, 1864.

ICES.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

Enlargement of the Commercial.

To respond to the demands of the reading public and at the same time do justice to advertisers, we have increased the size of the COMMERCIAL by adding one column to each page. We have also made some typographical changes, which we think are improvements.

We embrace the opportunity to assure the reading public that we shall strive, as we have heretofore done, to make the COMMERCIAL a journal that may be depended upon for early and reliable intelligence, and the medium through which business men and firms may advertise to the best advantage.

Our circulation is not only large but very rapidly increasing, outstripping in fact, our facilities for supplying the demand that embraces within its range, not only our own city, but a wide extent of country in Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Eastern Ohio.

Our purpose is to make the COMMERCIAL a thorough-going NEWSPAPER, adapted to the wants and supplying the requirements of the community to which it looks for support. To end we have entered into arrangements obtaining the earliest and most reliable intelligence from the chief points of interest; and, to realize our purpose, we contemplate other arrangements and facilities, which will be from time to time increased.

Not only to the general reader, but to manufacturers, dealers and tradesmen of every description, do we aim to make the COMMERCIAL valuable, by giving, in addition to the current news, full and reliable MARKET REPORTS—more especially of the leading features of the Pittsburgh Market, such as IRON, METALS, OIL, LIVE STOCK, etc.

Our RIVER NEWS will always be found to be full, early and reliable, our purpose being to render the COMMERCIAL acceptable to the very important interest that floats on our rivers.

Our FINANCE AND LOCAL DEPARTMENTS are carefully presided over, with the sole view of responding to the wants of the reading and business public.

We cannot do less than return our thanks for the very liberal support which, within the last two months,—the period of the present management—has come to us, and particularly for the kind manifestations of approval and encouragement, in various ways, of our efforts, (already attended by patronage as good and a prospect as favorable as any could wish,) to place the COMMERCIAL alongside with the leading journals west of the Alleghenies.

Lee's Plan—How it has Worked.

Mr. R. R. WELLARD, Jr., Chief Clerk in the rebel War Department, wrote a letter to an intimate friend, dated at Richmond, April 18, in which he gave LEE's plan for the present campaign. First, he was to gather men from all quarters, which subsequent events show he did, so that when GRANT attacked him, his army was probably not far from 150,000, or nearly equal to the force immediately attacking. Having collected his army, Mr. WELLARD goes on to say what LEE would do, thus:

Enough will be left in and around the city to defend it if assailed via peninsula, and enough to confront Meade and to keep him North of the North Anna, or at all events South of South Anna, while Lee will make a flank movement and push two columns northward, both Longstreet and Stuart going with him. These, he says, are the plans of the summer campaign, and they will surely be carried out, unless, unfortunately, the enemy advances before Lee gets ready, and necessitates a change in the programme. If, unfortunately, this should be obliged to fall back, Beauregard will have command of the defences of the city, while Lee, with all the forces that can be spared, will operate in conjunction with JOHNSTON, and carry the war into Ohio."

We presume that by this time the rebels themselves see that there is as little probability of their carrying out this part of their programme as there is of their flying to the moon with their heavy artillery! Nevertheless, the co-operation of LEE and JOHNSTON was an essential feature in this plan, as was the presence of BEAUREGARD in Richmond. Both were anticipated by GRANT. In no one thing have the rebels realized their expectations.

Gold and Our Foreign Trade.

Figures solve the most difficult problems, and let out many an important secret. "Military success" is good, but the right kind of figures, if not better, when coupled with success, leave little to be desired. MR. CHASE said, "Without military success all measures will fail." The logic of this is, that with military success gold will come down, and things resume something like their proper level. We have had a fair run of military success during the last two weeks, which, though not as yet conclusive, ought, one would think, to have brought down gold. There evidently is something else in the case; we mean the importation of goods and the exportation of gold to pay for them. The entries at the port of New York, for the week ending Saturday the 14th, compared with those of the corresponding period in 1862 and 1863, are as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry Goods,	$ 869,744	$ 640,651	$1,674,141
Other Goods,	2,583,114	1,751,345	2,935,855
Total,	$3,4.9,858	$2,391,996	$4,610,962

Some of the items, which go to make up last week's indebtedness are worth nothing. Thus: fancy goods, $6,254; jewelry, $19,002; perfumery, $3,568; cigars, $85,405; watches, $50 010; champagne, $30,377; wines, $57,369; tea, $228,410; coffee, $64,157; sugar, $127,619.

The consequences of such figures cannot be averted even by the most unqualified military success. It is well to note that the imports, as above given, were to fill orders prior to the extra tariff; therefore the government gets the benefit of the increased duty, which is, however, but small compensation for the evils incident to excessive importations. With stiff tariff duties and economy made fashionable, the balance against us will begin to come down. Add GRANT's successes, and our condition becomes sound.

Our Staples.

It is estimated that the wool clipping of Michigan the present season will reach 12,000,000 pounds—an excess over 1850 of about 10,000,000 pounds. There were then eight States which produced a larger quantity of wool, and ten which had a larger number of sheep. Ohio had 3,942,919, the largest of any. If the increase of sheep is proportioned to the increase of wool, Michigan must now have 4,473,610 sheep—an excess of 555,81 over what was possessed by any ...te four ten years since.

...a sugar crop of the North—we mean the ...rop, in which New England takes the ...rge this season. A man in Brookfield, ... 1,150 pounds this spring from two ... A man in Sanwich, N. H., made ...s. Others, elsewhere, have in... ...nufacture in a similar ratio. ...eds no protection, but wool ...d to know that the bill ...ontemplates it.

...ratic) *Post*, which some ...e name of Gen. GRANT ... motion. It is among ...veland meeting have ...utenant General.

The Military Character of the Struggle.

It is only by comparison that we come to comprehend the vastness of the present struggle and the real character of the battles of Gen. GRANT. The loss of the allies at Waterloo was about fifteen thousand men—less than three thousand killed, ten thousand wounded and two thousand seven hundred missing. In the campaign which lasted from the 15th to the 18th of June the British loss was but sixteen thousand, or less than one-half the loss on each side since GRANT moved on LEE.

And this is to go on, probably, till the loss is doubled, for there are other battles at hand, perhaps bloodier than any we have yet had; while in the West the losses are also great—as great perhaps as at Waterloo.

[From the Quarterly Trade Circular.]

Progressive Rate of Pittsburgh.

The advantages of Pittsburgh as a location for fresh capital, fresh mechanical skill, is a subject that needs no illustration to those who are fully informed as to the full scope of the commercial and mineral advantages that lie in and around the head waters of the Ohio. Yet many, although generally cognizant of the inducements here existing for investments of capital —the scope for the exercise of mercantile ability and mechanical skill, have given but little thought to the great future that must as inevitably grow out of all these advantages, as surely as from the healthy bud, results the full grown fruit. The increase in the population of the West, has, in all past years, told with unerring certainty upon the population and business of Pittsburgh. How certainly and how forcibly is best shown by the following calculations.

In 1800 the population of the States and Territories of the West, through and along whose borders Pittsburgh has river navigation, was 385,667, and that of Pittsburgh was 1,565 or a little over 4-10 per cent. The value of her business was 350 00 in 1803 or 91 2-10 per cent.

In 1810 there was in that territory 1,057,551 inhabitants, and in Pittsburg 4,768 or 9-20, being 1-20 per cent. of an increase over the necessary increase to preserve the progressive ratio. The amount of business was, as by estimates given, over 1,000,900, which sum was equal to 93 per cent. on the amount of the population of the whole West and Southwest.

In 1820 the census gives the population of the section of country designated, at 2,541,552, and that of Pittsburgh at 7,248, or not quite 3-10 per cent., exhibiting at this period of time, when, as already remarked, the business of the city was in a ruined condition, a falling off from a proportionate increase.

The manufactures were valued three years previous (1817), at $2,266,366, being a fraction short of 90 per cent., showing a small falling off from the former ratio.

In 1830 there were found in the same section of the Union 3,331,288 inhabitants, and in Pittsburgh 16,388, being 5-10 per cent., evidencing not only a corresponding increase in the population of the West, but of Pittsburgh as in 1800 and 1810, but a gain of 1-10 per cent. on the number necessary to keep pace.

For 1839 there is no record of the value of the manufacture and commerce of the city, so no comparison can be instituted.

In 1840 there were 5,173,949 inhabitants in the western and south-western States, and the population of Pittsburgh was 24,831, being 1-20 per cent., showing a gain of not only the required per cent., to maintain the ratio with the per cent. of the previous ten years, but an increase of 5-20 per cent. for this year also we have on account of the manufacturing business of the city; but four years previous (1836) it was estimated at $31,146,550, being something over 600 per cent. or 36 per capita; showing that the business of the city had increased in a ratio pace with the population of the West as shown by previous ratios, but had compounded thereon over 300 per cent.

In 1850 the population of the section of the Union under consideration was 8,419,179, and that of Pittsburgh was 79,870, being 19-20 per cent. exhibiting not only a corresponding gain with the previous ten years, which gain was in advance of the per cent. necessary to indicate an increase in the population of the city in keeping with the increase of the population of the West, but 4-20 per cent. over and above the necessary per cent. and 1-10 per cent. over the advance of 1840.

In 1850 the value of the business of Pittsburgh, both commercial and manufacturing, was estimated at $50,000,000, which is about the same ratio of 600 per cent., as in 1840.

For 1857 we have no census data. Estimating that the population of the West has increased in the proportion of the previous ten years, there is in the western and south-western states, to which the calculations apply 13,901,293. The population of Pittsburgh, as given for 1857, is 68,584, being 11-20 per cent., giving for the fourth time not only the ratio in increase in population necessary to keep pace with the west and south-west and her own ration for the previous ten years, but an increase over that necessary ratio of 1-10 per cent.

The manufactures and mercantile business of the city for 1856, as founded upon the transactions of that year, indicate the same ratio of ...per cent., or 96 for each person of the 77,901, ...93 population. The per cent. of manufactures and business required to have kept pace from 1850 to 1857 with the increase of population in the West, was about 100 per cent., or 8 of manufactures for each inhabitant of the section of country on whose increase is founded these calculations, and the ratio of population about 10 per cent. on the number found in the West.

Instead we find that the ratio of increase in business and manufactures is five and six times the required amount, and the increase of population two or three times. It was necessary to prove that Pittsburgh increased as fast in proportion as the whole western country—meaning thereby the States and Territories subject to the river navigation of Pittsburgh.

The foregoing figures have been given to prove not only that Pittsburgh increased in proportion to the West, but that as manufactures and in commerce she advanced six times as rapidly as her proper ratio required, and in population two to three times.

That the West, which is yearly growing more and more populous, wealthy and politically powerful, will continue for many coming years to increase in the same ratio as heretofore no one disputes; and the West is the chief market of Pittsburgh. How populous the West is growing is best shown by the fact that the population was, in that year, 15,392,553, while that of the census for 1860 of the Mississippi Basin alone was 35,000,000. To this add 20,000,000, the population of the Mississippi Basin, in order to arrive at the immense population, whose wants Pittsburgh is, in many things, almost the only market, and in a measure from which chief supply point, should be added the population of the Western Lake Slope, amounting to nearly 2,000,000 more, being a total of 17,000,000 of population for which Pittsburgh is the great manufacturing community. Pittsburgh has grown apparently but slowly, yet she has grown like the oak, and, like that tree, counts but her infancy in the years that other trees spring and mature. The simple fact that the population of the West, who, as before stated, look to Pittsburgh for their large supply of manufactured goods, is largely in majority of that of the Atlantic Slope, present to the world analysis upon which, in connection with her unequaled mineralogical position, rests the future of the city.

Various Military Items.

Yazoo City has been captured by an expedition sent out from Vicksburg, by General Slocum.

The way the rebels lie is illustrated by the fact that a messenger has been captured on his way to Kirby Smith with a dispatch saying that Lee had driven Grant back towards Washington!

Late advices from Alexandria, La., indicate that General A. J. Smith will be compelled to march overland to the Mississippi river, fighting his way out.

It is reported that Generals Forrest and Roddy, with 10,000 rebels, were threatening Huntsville and Decatur, Alabama, on last Saturday. General Smith, commanding the Union forces, had issued an order to all the citizens to work on the fortifications.

General Kilpatrick was wounded several days since, but not dangerously. Also, Gens. Willick and Marston were slightly wounded.

General Sherman attacked Johnson's forces in their strongly fortified position at Resaca, Monday, and drove them out. Our loss in wounded is twenty-seven hundred, the greater portion slightly. Our forces are vigorously pursuing. Gen. Sherman states that he had entered Resaca, and established his headquarters there. He captured eight guns and 1,000 prisoners. His troops are in hot pursuit of Johnston. The rebels burned the railroad bridges over Resaca, but the road to there was in running order.

A correspondent at Havana, writing on the 7th, says: "The long expected and well known ex-United States steamer Harriet Lane has at length arrived here from Galveston, Texas, under the new name of the Lavinia. She left in company with two others, the Alice and Isabel —the three loaded with cotton. The Isabel and Lavinia, arrived together; but the Alice being in want of fuel, came atong more slowly, not arriving until ten o'clock this morning. They have brought, in, seventeen hundred and fifty bales. A federal cruiser chased them for a considerable distance, but appeared much perplexed which of the three to follow up, and finally gave up the chase. A schooner, with twenty-four bales, arrived this morning, I believe, from Florida."

There is said to be a wide-spread movement among the literary institutions of Wisconsin to furnish companies for the three hundred day regiment now being raised by Prof. Fallows of Lawrence University. Appleton, Beloi, Janesville, Milton and other literary points, each are furnishing one or more companies. All the gentleman students of Milton Academy have enlisted. The principal, Rev. W. C. Whitford, also goes into the field. The students are organized into a company by one of the leading professors of the institution. Among the number is a veteran, Lt. A. M. Wareham, who lost his left arm at the battle of Gainesville.

A gentleman recently from Georgia, whose statement can be relied on, furnishes the following information relative to the strength of the rebel armies. Lee's army, he says, is greatly underestimated. There were near 300,000 in the rebel service. The last conscription added 75,000. Then the armies of the Mississippi was 50,000. The force at Charleston was less than 40,000. Lee and Johnston together has 230,000, of which Lee has two thirds.

J. M. Mason, the author of the Fugitive Slave Bill, when visiting, years ago, a house in New Jersey, says William Howard Day, where I slept the other night, admitted that slavery and liberty were not equals—but that the thrift of the North was the thrift of freedom.

Twenty-four regiments of the National Guard of Ohio have already been sent out of that State. They are holding, or will hold important positions, and it is a proud satisfaction to know that Grant's army is being strengthened every day.

GOV. CURTIN, who went to the army to look after the condition of the Pennsylvania troops, has returned to Washington.

Campaign Miscellany.

GRANT FEELING THE ENEMY.

On Thursday evening, after one of the bloody battles in the "Wilderness," the narrator was lying near a large number of wounded men, who were suffering from shattered and amputated limbs, when some one who came among them related a conversation of General Grant with some of the veterans of the army of the Potomac, which diverted them momentarily from their pain. The remark was made to the General that the fighting had been very severe, when he remarked coolly, that he "had only been feeling of the enemy up to that time." The poor fellows who were groaning loudest forgot their anguish and laughed at the originality of the idea; and the reply seemed to inspire them with even greater confidence for General Grant.

GRANT'S COOLNESS IN ACTION.

The following incident is related of Lieutenant-General Grant, and evinces clearly the marvelous equanimity of the man: It was after nightfall of that bloody Friday. Hill's corps had made their furious and temporarily successful charge upon the left wing, commanded by the gallant Hancock. The front of the iron Second Corps had been broken, stragglers were rushing to the rear. An aid galloped up to the spot where the Lieutenant-General and General Meade were seated, their backs against the same tree, and hurriedly informed them that the enemy had broken through our lines, and that the corps was completely cut up, and would be destroyed, unless supports were immediately hurried to the front. The two Generals consulted a moment in a low tone, an instant's silence ensued, and then the General said, deliberately and emphatically, "I don't believe it." This opinion, which is destined to become historical, was promptly acted by the two, which followed. Hancock recovered from the first shock, gathered up his noble corps, held his own, and in less than half an hour had beaten back, with awful slaughter, the furious foe.

HOW HE RECEIVED A REBEL COMPLIMENT.

On Sunday morning, while the air was filled with heavy missiles from the rebel and federal artillery, which actually seemed to be possessed with an insane frenzy, and desirous of retrieving the time lost in its enforced restraint heretofore, a rebel shell dropped within a few feet of the spot where General Grant and General Meade were standing, and buried itself in the earth. The former evinced not the slightest agitation; not even an extra whiff from his inevitable cigar. He asked for a pocket compass, which was furnished him, and coolly walking forward, he deliberately examined the course of the shell, thereby discovering the location of the battery, whence it came, and in five minutes the federal shot and shell were dropping thickly among the rebel artillerymen, who had so nearly deprived the great army of its great commander.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

The scene was sickening in the vicinity of the hospitals, for here one sees the dark side of battle. The knife and saw of the surgeon were actively engaged almost every moment; indeed there seemed little cessation to their dread duties. The groans of the patients suffering under cruel and agonizing wounds were terrible. The operating tables—none of those comfortable contrivances seen in our peace-blessed hospitals, but extemporized almost for the occasion—were rarely empty; but as fast as one victim was removed, perhaps a dozen more, with another would take his place. Ambulances red with gore and stretchers whose canvass was dyed with the ruby stream of life came and went, borne to the sad music of carnage—the boom of cannon and the rattle of muskery—telling in unmistakeable terms the stern truth that there were yet coming still more victims for the surgeon's knife and probe.

HEADQUARTERS UNDER FIRE.

Headquarters, as almost every portion of the field, was under fire during the day. The rebels plied their artillery as fiercely and, in some cases, as truly as we did ours; and there was scarcely a position in our lines which was not under fire. On one occasion, the shells were flying dangerously proximity to Gens. Grant and Meade, but fortunately no harm ensued. The Generals maintained the utmost coolness under these circumstances, and were not hasty in changing their positions, although some of the younger members of their staffs, and one or two of the oldsters, evidently appeared as if they would be quite thankful for an order to "change base."

FREDERICKSBURG HOSPITALS.

Oh this city of hospitals!—oh this Golgotha of Bureaucratic neglect and of baffled and hampered benevolence. Within the hour I have seen a young and beautiful girl from New Hampshire, a volunteer nurse in Prof. Frank Hamilton's Hospital, begging in the private houses of this rebel city for cotton or linen cloth for bandages! In this hospital, and in others, there is not the material with which the volunteer surgeons can even wrap up the wounds of the warriors which they dress! Of other necessary hospital supplies—of medicines—of delicacies for the convalescent—of anything save the eternal hardtack and coffee—it would be a scandal to tell, and would kindle rages which I, for one, in this hour of God's mercy leave on the field of battle, am not disposed to inflame.

But this city is a city of hospitals. Everywhere—in all houses are our wounded. I thought enough—enough—when I left Bull Pain in the day and a half I was there, to empty Fredericksburg. And on my way here yesterday afternoon, I rode through a delayed ambulance train (delayed by mud) with two thousand five hundred wounded—and they had been delayed there (under what circumstances of suffering from want of water and food, let any imagine) for eighteen hours. Two had died during the halt. I rode up to the body of the one not yet buried, and asked his name. None could tell. All they knew was that he was of the 2d Massachusetts. He "looked as though he had for a day and a half been sickened with the multitude of the Union wounded—the most "slightly" so to be sure—and my eyes had got to ache by the spectacle of them. But I had not begun to see the results of the battle of the Wilderness. The moment I entered Fredericksburg I perceived a hospital. I rode by hospitals on my way to the Baptist church, where Hamilton has charge of about three hundred wounded. I visited with him in a back street, in an inconvenient house, the wounded of the regiment of his son, Col. Theodore B. Hamilton. There were other hospitals in that back street. There were more in the main street of the city, and when I inquired of a friend where I should go to get a talma he had left to me instead, he told me that I must go all mill a mile and three-quarters from here, right down this principal street and off to the right." The town is indeed a vast hospital.

BOGUS WOUNDED.

At 5 o'clock this morning I arose from the earth, and, rolling my wet bed, walked first to the sorrel mare, and there did give thanksgiving that she was not stolen during the night, nor kicked to death in the society of mules, into which she had forced her way for the warmth of bedfellowship; thence to the little landing, to see what progress had been made in sending away these embarrassing wounded. Early as was the hour, we found Inspector Gen. Taylor, was upon the deck of a propellor, as naturally commanding, as courteously kind, as strikingly handsome as ever, filling the hold of the vessel with slightly wounded, to be carried out to the mouths of deep draught lying at anchor waiting for them.

"Show your wound, my man!" said he to a red-legged person who might have been born in Austria, Russia, Italy or Hungary, but in America, and who crawled on the propeller's deck with the abjectness of a coward and the overdoing of a bad performer. He brightened up in some terror, but quickly selected his left shoulder as the locality of his disabling wound. The surgeon ordered to examine it reported that it did not exist.

"It hit me, but it didn't go in," said the detected skulk, with feeble impudence.

"Go ashore! and return to your regiment!" said Inspector Cuyler, with severity.

And so it was with another, and another, and another; cowards with the most trifling hurts, who abandoned their comrades and abandoned their country in a critical battle, and sought the delights of a hospital and the salutations of the corner groceries out of which they were enlisted.

"AT ALL HAZARDS."

The Second (Vermont) Brigade, Gen. Wright's Corps, on Tuesday captured a line of the enemy's rifle-pits. Gen. Wright, at 9 o'clock, went to headquarters and reported their gallantry, asking for instructions whether they should hold it. "Put in the men, and hold it all hazards," was Grant's reply.

Killed and Wounded Rebel Officers.

Captured rebels say that LEE's loss is thirty thousand. The Petersburg *Register*, of May 12, says:

"The Yankee raiders have burned the bridge on New River, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and destroyed the Dublin Depot, with all the supplies, &c. Averill's work.

"General Averill, of Virginia, was wounded at Spottsylvania. He is said to be dead. The enemy certainly are fighting with desperation and nerve. Gen. Hays, of Louisiana, was wounded yesterday. General L. A. Stafford, of Louisiana, died yesterday, in Richmond.

"The Central Railroad is destroyed by the enemy at Beaver Dam, in Hanover County.

"General Jenkins, of South Carolina, killed; General J. M. Jones, killed; Gen. Corse, of Virginia, seriously wounded: General Benning, seriously wounded; Colonel Nances, of South Carolina, killed; Colonel Gaillard, of South Carolina, wounded; Colonel Haskell, killed; Colonel Herbert, of Alabama, wounded; Colonel Honlove, wounded; Colonel Jones, of North Carolina, wounded; Colonel Grice, killed; Col. Sheffield, of Georgia, wounded; Colonel Mallard, of Ga., wounded; Col. Board, of Va., wounded; Col. Winston of North Carolina, wounded; Col. Lane of North Carolina, wounded; Col. Sanders of North Carolina, wounded; Col. Palum of Georgia, wounded; Col. Carter of Georgia, killed; Col. Miller of South Carolina, wounded; Col. G. H. Forney of Alabama, killed; Col. Avery of North Carolina, killed: Col. Davidson of North Carolina, killed; Col. W. Rawdolph, killed; Col. Finney of Mississippi, killed.

The *Register* gives the names of eighty-five captains and lieutenants killed and wounded.

The Petersburg *Register* of the 13th inst. gives an additional list of seventy-two killed and wounded officers, and among them are

Col. T. B. Lamar of Florida, wounded; Col. W. T. Harrisfield of Georgia, wounded; W. Col. Choat of Georgia, wounded; Col. W. H. Wilds of Louisiana, wounded; Col. W. C. Hodge of Georgia, wounded; Col. E. D. Willet of Louisiana, wounded.

Mr. Britton, who exploded the torpedo in the James River, was instantly killed by the enemy.

Major A. W. Stark's artillery on Saturday sunk the gunboat Stonshone in the James River.

Bushrod Johnson has a command in Petersburg.

General Intelligence.

A very pleasant interview is said to have taken place, a few mornings ago, between President Lincoln and the schoolmaster who taught him the rudiments when a little boy. Mr. Lincoln gave a warm grasp to the hand that once wielded the birch across his juvenile trowsers, and the "Jolly Old Pedagogue" was delighted with the cordial reception he met with. The schoolmaster is about ten years older than his former pupil.

Karl Blind, the friend of Garibaldi, writes to the Westliche *Post:* "Garibaldi told me himself that 'Napoleon's influence decided the English Government to take this step'—i. e., to induce him to leave the country. To one of my friends Garibaldi said, 'I am driven out of England by Louis Napoleon.'"

A magnificent theatre—so called,—is to be built in Carson City, Nevada Territory. The building is to be of stone, and so arranged as to be suited as well for concerts, balls and public meetings as for theatrical representations, having capacity to accommodate six hundred persons.

A letter from Covington, Kentucky, says: "The proudest and happiest man in the universe is the father of Gen. Grant, who resides in our city."

An amusing incident took place Saturday morning, in the reading room of the Boston Exchange. A gentleman stated gravely that there had been an insurrection in our army when it was known that Gen. Grant proposed to fight *all summer*. The soldiers demanded, as the story goes, *to fight it out at once!* The word *insurrection* made many faces turn pale, but the last announcement produced most heart-felt expressions of feeling. Peeling is said to be a deeper reason; it is emphatically so at present, for everybody seems governed by feeling.

Mr. George Wolf, of Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa., aged about sixty-five years, was burned to death on Tuesday of last week. He was engaged in burning brush when his clothing caught fire and was so badly burned that he died before assistance could be rendered.

Brigadier-General James C. Rice, of New York, who fell in Tuesday's battle, rose by his own merit from the position of second lieutenant in the 20th N. Y. S. M. He is described as having been a true soldier.

A banking concern, called "The American Bank," office in Second street, Baltimore, established or revived upon an old charter procured by a person named Jeffers, a few years ago, and put into operation some months since by a citizen named Dutton, has exploded. It suspended on a demand to redeem five hundred dollars with specie, whereupon Jeffers ran off to parts unknown, leaving behind him a large number of worthless bills.

A correspondent says: "This morning Morgan's brigade, of Davis' division were on picket, when a squad of rebels, mounted, came up within 300 yards of our pickets and called out, "will you exchange coffee for tobacco?" "Yes,' was the reply, "Fort Pillow, d—n you," as the pickets levelled their guns and discharged a volley into them, wounding one mortally. The rebels not liking leaden coffee retreated, exclaiming, as they ran, "are you niggers or white men, to treat us that way?"

Mr. A. B. Cottrell, member of company E, 103d O. V. I., aged twenty years, died at the residence of his father, on University Heights, Cleveland, O., Sunday evening, a victim of cruelty and starvation in the Richmond prisons. The *Herald* says the deceased was among the recent exchanges, and was reduced by starvation to a mere skeleton when brought home by his father from Maryland—reduced from about one hundred and sixty pounds to some sixty pounds—and so wrecked by starvation and diarrhoea resulting from it, that the best medical care and tenderest nursing could not raise him from the bed of death. Thus another brave and noble young man has been added to the roll of martyrs for the cruel neglect and cruelty towards prisoners of war.

Notwithstanding our victories in Virginia, the gold gamblers in New York manage to keep the price pretty well up. The shipments of the week are reported to exceed two millions, with an active demand still existing for next week's steamers. That is what's the matter. When we stop buying foreign luxuries, the standard of value will come down and stay down, but no matter how many triumphs we may win in the field, it is feared, not till then. Among the items in this week's imports were $19,000 for jewelry, $39,000 for champagne, $66,364 for fancy goods, and between $60,000 and $70,000 for segars.

John Blount, instructor at the deaf and dumb institution, himself a mute, recently visited the Perryville battle-ground and buried the remains of many gallant soldiers that had become exposed by the weather.

On Saturday the locomotive exploded on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Atwater station, killing the engineer, named Vesey, and the fireman, named Risher.

John Coburn left New York in the steamer for England on Saturday, in order to fight Jem Mace. He was enthusiastically cheered by troops of his friends as the steamer left the wharf.

John Morrissey, the pugilist, has been sued in New York, by a Mexican named Pablo de Arista, to recover twenty-three thousand dollars, which, it is alleged, were lost at the gaming table. Nine thousand dollars of the amount are claimed to be lost at Saratoga last summer, and the balance at the defendant's house in N. Y. city during the fall.

A Troy paper states that at the very moment when General Wadsworth fell on the field of battle, extensive preparations were being made to celebrate the marriage of his only son with one of the most accomplished and beautiful ladies of that city—the daughter of one of the most wealthy and extensive manufacturers there.

The farmers of Pike County, Illinois, are suffering greatly from the depredations of wolves. A man recently found eight young ones in a hollow tree near his house. Many raids have been made upon the sheep in that neighborhood lately, which have hitherto been attributed to dogs.

The Philidelphia Union Association of Universalists, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, unanimously adopted the following: *Resolved*, That we look with painful solicitude on the strife of war now raging in our country, but that we trust in Almighty God for such a result, in the utter extinction of the rebellious spirit, and the destruction of American slavery, its cause, as shall be in harmony with the best interests of humanity, and secure peace, union and prosperity to our entire people forever.

A remark is reported of the President's in this campaign which conveys much truth. "Any other commander that the Army of the Potomac has had," he is rumored to have said, "would have at once withdrawn his army over the Rapidan, after that first day's reception!"

The *Independent* says that "when Wendell Phillips was embarking homewards from France, a Frenchman said, 'Mr. Phillips, when shall you come to us again?' To which he replied, 'when the slaves are free, and the women vote,' 'Then,' rejoined the Monsieur, 'we shall never see you. Good bye.'

The Strength of the Contending Armies.

The Boston *Traveller*, in discussing "the situation," mingles speculation with fact as follows. We think some of its figures are erroneous:

The weakness in numbers which the rebels manifest elsewhere, leads to the belief that Lee's army has been stronger than was supposed at Washington. When Gen. Grant moved across the Rapidan, it was ascertained from what was deemed good authority, that on this line of the Mississippi the rebels had about 250,000 men under arms. It was not supposed that even with Longstreet's reinforcements, Lee had more than 85,000 men. If he had not more than this number, daily expected that he must have been more largely reinforced than was supposed, and that he had 100,000 men. If the troops from the Carolinas had reached him, which has been questioned on the fact that Beauregard is demonstrating so feebly in Butler's department, he may have had 110,000 men, but if every available man within call had joined him, it is not supposed that he could have had more than 125,000.

As the plan and condition of the campaign have now passed to such a stage that new combinations and new organizations will be made, it is now important to say that the army was divided into four corps, which, as they had been newly organized, were undoubtedly full, and in round numbers may be set down at 40,000 men each, or 160,000 in all. Assuming, however, that they were not full, and it is almost impossible to keep even a regiment full for even forty-eight hours after it is organized, we may call the corps 35,000 each and reduce the total from 160,000 to 140,000.

Of the whole number of Grant's army, probably 40,000 have been, as the military men say, put *hors du combat*, or cut of the fight. Has, however, been reinforced, since the battle of Thursday, by 12,000 Western veterans sent from Washington on the morning of Wednesday, under Gen. Crittenden, accompanied by five other capable generals—Tyler, Lockwood, Roberts Grose and De Trobriand. As there was a good supply of generals, the six who go out with these reinforcements will be sufficient to fill the place of the two twelve who have been killed, wounded and taken prisoners, though the loss of so many brave and veteran generals as have fallen, is a very serious and melancholy event.

General McPherson captured on the 13th nine railroad trains below Resaca, laden with various military stores for Dalton.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the Late Arrivals.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The London *Times* exults over the defeat of Banks and other rebel operations, and gleefully avers that "the present prospects of the Confederates in this, the fourth year of civil war, are certainly brighter than they ever were before."

The London *Daily News* speaks thus of Grant's campaign:

"It is not to be supposed that the particular plan adopted by General Grant should be made known to the public. But it is tolerably clear that he has determined to make a grand effort to overcome the Confederate armies in Virginia. There seems no reason to doubt that Grant has been really placed in supreme command of the United States armies. Since the beginning oe the war no officer has shown himself more thoroughly independent than Gen. Grant. Is is impossible to prove that his own plan has been adopted; but he has reorganized the Army of the Potomac in a fashion which, until the present moment, has not been experienced. He has re arranged brigades and divisions, dismissed some officers, and placed others in new commands. Above all, he has succeeded in getting the whole of the Northern armies under his control. A vigorous attack upon the Confederate armies in Virginia is the chief object at which Grant aims, and it is clear that he has been allowed by the government at Washington to use the whole resources of the Republic to accomplish his design."

In another article, the *Daily News* treats of the Fort Pillow massacre and recommends retaliation. It says:

"There can be no doubt that under the recognized laws of war the government of the United States is prefectly entitled to visit such an atrocity with signal retaliation. It is laid down clearly enough by Vattel, and indeed by every authoritive writer on the subject, that if a hostile general has, without any just reason, caused prisoners to be executed, the government aga nst whom he is fighting may execute an equal number of his people, notifying to him that it will continue thus to retaliate for the purpose of obliging him to observe the laws of war. While admitting to the fullest extent that it is a dreadful atrocity to inflict condemn a prisoner to atone by a miserable death for his general's crime, the writers on international law point out, at the same time, that as a belligerent government has a right to sacrifice its enemies' lives to its own safety and that of its troops, if it has to do with an inhuman enemy who frequently commits such enormities, it is authorized to refuse quarter to some of the prisoners taken, and to treat them as its own people have been treated. The right of retaliation under such circumstances not only exists, but has frequently been exercised in some instances with very considerable success. During the Peninsular war, for example, the Spanish commanders compelled the French generals to put to death every Spanish peasantry, by notifying them that for every peasant found murdered two French soldiers would be executed. The murder of the peasantry by the French soldiers, which had previously been common enough, soon ceased after this intimation had been given and acted upon in a few instances."

FRANCE, MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Paris *Moniteur*, May 1, contains the following: "The government of the Emperor has received from that of the United States satisfactory explanation relative to the sense and bearing of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives at Washington with regard to Mexico. It is known that the Washington Senate has indefinitely adjourned the examination of the resolution, which in any case has not been sanctioned by the executive power."

SALE OF THE GREAT EASTEEN.

The London *Daily News* is informed that the Great Eastern has been purchased on account of the French Government, for a sum approaching to a quarter of a million pounds sterling. The sale, however, is not to interfere with her present engagements, which includes the submersion of the Atlantic cable.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Sentiments of Earl Russell.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th of April, the Rebel Rams were the subject of debate, when Earl RUSSELL replied to the fierce and elaborate attack of Earl DERBY. After going over the whole question, "what I dread," he said, "is to give the United States just cause for war against this country." If war was made upon England unjustly, the English would take care of themselves, he said; but he was not willing to give just cause of effence to any nation. The British Parliament would be sunk very low indeed, if such words had not a great effect upon its members. They ought to recall even those who have been carried by their mistaken sympathies into wrong acts and words, to a sense of their duty as honorable and patriotic Englishmen.

Any fears that these war-ships may still get to sea will be set at rest by Lord RUSSELL's emphatic declaration:

"The only thing with which I should be disposed to reproach myself in the present case is the degree of credulity with which I received the assurances that were made that the ironclads were not intended for the Confederate States. The Collector of Customs at Liverpool, Mr. Laird, appeared to believe it never was intended to use them for that purpose. The law officers, on his authority, took the same view. I was at first disposed to share that opinion, but evidence was produced to me which leaves me no resisting, and *I am convinced that the vessels were originally built for the Confederate States.*"

"I think," he added, "that we are bound to maintain a neutrality between the two parties on the continent of North America." And especially he urged this, because, "it may be that the result of this contest, the beginning of which we all deplored, the continuance of which we all regret—it may be that the end of this contest may see that sin, that crime, that detestable state of slavery, forever abolished from among civilized nations."

It is clear, from Earl Russell's speech, that the hope of seeing the death of slavery, as the result of the war, keeps England neutral, and gives us the sympathies of the greater and better part of her people.

A Remarkable Case.

But few works on surgery contain a more interesting or remarkable case than the following:

Matthew Phenix, Company B, 86th New York volunteers, was wounded by a spent ball in the left eye, at Mine Run on the 27th day of November, 1863. He was brought to the Baptist Church hospital, in this city, on the 4th day of December, 1863, where his wound was probed by Dr. C. F. Bigelow, surgeon in charge, who failed to discover the locality of the ball.

He remained in the hospital some time, experiencing occasional pain, but all the time his general health was improving. He was frequently probed by Dr. Bigelow, but without any better result than at the first trial. About the 1st of March last, his general health being very good, he was granted a furlough for forty days. At the expiration of this time he returned, and soon began to complain quite frequently of severe pain from his wounds. The wound was again probed, and some pieces of bone were taken from his eye and the roof of his mouth.

On Saturday last, in examining the wound again with a probe, Dr. Bigelow discovered the locality of the ball, which seemed to be resting immediately over the pallet of the mouth or throat. Inserting his ball forceps, he found he could not grasp it, and after repeated efforts, he concluded to let it remain until the following day, when it was his intention to separate the bone each side of the eye, by which means it was thought the ball could be easily taken out.

Early on Sunday morning a messenger aroused the doctor, and informed him that Phenix was choking to death. He at once repaired to the hospital, where he found the patient in the condition stated. He soon discovered that the ball had been moved from its original

A LAYMAN'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

As other men have creeds, so I have mine;
I keep the holy faith in God, in man,
And in the angels ministrant between.
I hold to one true church of all true souls;
Who's churchly zeal is neither bread nor wine,
Nor laying on of hands, nor holy oil,
But only the anointing of God's grace.

I hate all kings, and caste, and rank of birth;
For all the sons of men are sons of God;
Nor limp a beggar but is nobly born;
Nor wears a slave a yoke, nor rears a crown,
That makes him less or more than just a man.

I love my country, and her righteous cause;
So dare not keep silent of her sin;
And after Freedom, may her bells ring Peace!

I love one woman with a holy fire,
Whom I revere as priestess of my house;
I stand with wondering awe before my babes,
Till they rebuke me to a nobler life;
I keep a faithful friendship with my friend,
Whom loyally I serve before myself;
I lock my lips too close to tell a lie;
I wash my hands too white to touch a bribe;
I owe no man a debt I cannot pay,
Save only of the love man ought to owe.

Withal, each day, before the blessed Heaven,
I open wide the chambers of my soul,
And pray the Holy Ghost to enter in.

Thus reads the fair confession of my faith;
So crossed with contradictions by my life
That now may God forgive the written lie!
Yet still by help of Him who helpeth men,
I face two worlds and fear not life nor death.
O Father! lead me by thy hand! Amen.

["Spirit of the Fair."]

Execution of the Girondists.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

During the progress of the French Revolution there were two parties which arose, and for a long time contested for the supremacy—the Girondists and the Jacobins. The mob of Paris was at the disposal of the Jacobins, and sustained them in the most atrocious measures. "We must," said Murat, one of the leaders of the Jacobins, "strike into the hearts of our foes. It is our only safety." The Girondists attempted to arrest the progress of the frightful massacres in which the Jacobins were engaging. They thus exposed themselves to the dangerous charge of being in sympathy with the aristocrat-. The strife between the two parties which ensued, a strife involving life or death, was one of the most terrible recorded in history.

Madame Roland was one evening urging Vergniaud to rally the Girondist party at every hazard to arrest the measures. "The only hope of France," said she, "is in the sacredness of law. This atrocious carnage causes thousands of bosoms to thrill with horror. All the wise and good in France, and in the world, will rise to sustain those who expose their own hearts as a barrier to arrest such enormities."

"Of what avail," was the sad reply of Vergniaud, "can such exertions be? The assassins are supported by all the power of the street. Such a conflict must necessarily terminate in a street fight. The cannon are with our foes. The most prominent of the friends of order are massacred. Terror will restrain the rest. We shall only provoke our own destruction."

For several days the strife raged in the convention with the utmost intensity, between the Girondists and the Jacobins. The party which could obtain the majority would surely consign the other to the scaffold. M. Roland, the Girondist Minister of the Interior, was a man of great power, but Madame Roland, with a brilliance of genius seldom surpassed, prepared for him a speech in the convention. France recognized his marvelous abilities, the one party regarded her with adoration, and the other with hate. Probably never before in the history of the world has a woman exempted such a position. It soon became evident that the rage of the Jacobins would descend upon Madame Roland, and she was urged to escape from Paris. The heroic woman replied:—

"I am ashamed to resort to any such expedient. I will neither disguise myself nor make any attempt at secret escape. My enemies may find me always in my place. I owe my country an example of firmness, and I will give it."

She remained in Paris, and soon perished upon the guillotine! The convention consisted of eight hundred members. Twenty-two of the most illustrious men of France were considered leaders of the Girondists. The Jacobins accused them of treason, and overawing the convention by the mob, carried the accusation and condemned them to death. It was then voted that all Paris should be illuminated in view of the triumph of the people. At midnight the whole convention, in procession, traversed the brilliant streets, leading, to grace their triumph, the doomed Girondists. These were all then consigned to the Conciergerie, there to await the final trial. Summer came and went, while these illustrious men lingered in their dungeons. With fortitude, the record of which has ennobled their memories, they struggled to sustain each other to meet that fate which they knew could not be unjustful.

At length the hour of final triumph came. With the most imposing military array of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to guard against the possibility of any popular revolution, the prisoners were conducted in a long procession, two by two, to the judgment bar. It was the 30th of October, 1793. At eleven o'clock at night the verdict was brought in, and they were doomed to be led the next morning to the guillotine. As the sentence was pronounced, one of the Girondists, Valaze, plunged a dagger in his heart, and fell lifeless upon the floor. Another, in the delirium of enthusiasm, shouted: "This is the most glorious day of my life!"

It was midnight when the victims were conducted back to the Conciergerie. As they marched along their voices burst into the Marseillaise Hymn, in tones which reverberated through the corridors of the prison, and echoed through the streets:

"Come, children of your country, come,
The day of glory dawns on high,
And tyranny has wide unfurled
Her blood-stained banner in the sky."

They were placed in one large hall, and the lifeless body of their companion was deposited in one of the corners. By decree of the Assembly the remains of Valaze were to be taken, with the rest, to the guillotine, and the axe was to sever his head from the lifeless body, and all the headless trunks were to be interred together. Some friends of the Girondists immediately sent to them a sumptuous banquet, their final funeral repast. A large snaken table was spread. Servants entered with brilliant lamps. The richest viands of meats and wines were brought in. Vases of flowers smiled where flowers never bloomed before; and the most costly dishes appeared, one after another, until the board was covered with luxury and splendor.

In silence they took their places at the table. They were all men of brilliant intellect, and most of them eloquent. A priest, Abbe Lambert, who had gained admission, with his pencil noted down their words, their actions, their indications of composure. The repast was prolonged till the dawn faintly entered the grated windows. When the cloth was removed, and the fruits, the wine, and the flowers alone remained, the conversation became animated, with occasional bursts of gayety. A few of the unbelievers in immortality endeavored thus to meet their doom. But it was hideously unnatural, and unworthy of the men and their condition. Death is not a jest, and he who attempts to so regard it does but dishonor himself.

"What shall we be doing at this time to-morrow?" asked Ducos.

"We shall sleep," responded one, "after the fatigues of the day, to wake up no more. Death is but endless slumber."

"No," rejoined Fouchet; "annihilation is not our destiny. These bodies perish. These thoughts never die. To-morrow, in other words, we shall think, feel, act. We shall have solved the problem of the destiny of the human mind."

All turned to Vergniaud, as by a common impulse. His discourse was long, and has been described as the most eloquent which was ever uttered by human lips. "Death," said he, in conclusion, "is the greatest act of life. It introduces us to a noble existence. Were it not so there would be something greater than God. It would be the just man immolating himself uselessly and hopelessly for his country. No! Vergniaud is no greater than God. God will not suffer Vergniaud to-morrow to ascend the scaffold but to justify and avenge him in future ages."

As the light of day penetrated the dungeon, some sought a moment's sleep, others wrote a last line to friends, while others gathered in groups for conversations. At four o'clock the *gens d'armes* entered with the executioners. The long hair was cut from their necks that it might not impede the axe. Genoume picked up a lock and sent it to his wife, saying:

"Tell her that it is the only memorial of my love which I can transmit to her; and that my last thoughts in death were hers."

Vergniaud scratched upon his watch a few lines of tender remembrance, and sent it to the young lady to whom, in a few days he was to be married. Five rude carts conducted them to the scaffold. Each cart contained five persons. The streets through which the sad procession passed was thronged with countless thousands. It was one of the most splendid of October mornings. As the cart moved the Girondists sang the Marseillaise Hymn, and at the end of each verse there was a moment's silence, and then the strain was renewed loud and sonorous. Arrived at the scaffold, they all embraced. They then resumed their funeral chant. One after another ascended the scaffold, continuing the song, till his head fell into the basket. There was no weakness. No voice faltered; but each succeeding moment, as head after head fell, the song grew more faint. Vergniaud at last stood alone. Long confinement had spread a deadly palor over his intellectual features. He ascended the steps, the chorus having now died away into a solo of surpassing richness. For a moment he gazed upon the headless bodies of his friends. He then, as he surrendered himself to his executioner, commenced anew the strain:

"Come, children of your country, come!
The day of glory dawns on high."

The axe fell, and his lips were silent in death. Thus perished the Girondists. The history of the French Revolution, in all its sublime annals, has not a tragedy more thrilling.

FRENCH GOSSIP.—I was in a circle, a few days back, composed of both native French and some newly-arrived Parisians. At last, the conversation turned upon the Emperor, and the late arrivals were full of marvellous stories of attempts upon the Emperor's life. One "yarn" ran as follows: A beautiful young Italian girl was requested to make him a drink, which she did. As if accidentally, in receiving the goblet, he contrived to drop into it a small silver knife, with which he had been toying, as he sat. The knife almost immediately turned *black* from the presence of some poison which the Italian had dropped into the beverage—probably as a "flavor." She was quietly sent back to the Orleanist tribe, whence she came, disgraced.

Another damsel offered Napoleon the larger piece of an apple, which she cut before his eyes, and while in conversation with him. (She was French, and a privileged member of the Imperial household.) With true politeness he requested an exchange, he to eat the one, smaller piece, and she the other. The lady demurred; she would not eat so much. He bantered and insisted—a whim of his—but she would not taste. He declined both pieces and bowingly retired. Next day the lady consented to "waste her sweetness on the desert air" of a convent, where she can reflect that the very first trouble which arose in the world, in the person of one, came from Eve offering Adam an apple not fit for his mastication at that time.

AS SHORT AND GOOD AS COULD BE MADE.—Gov. BRAMLETTE had issued the following:

Kentuckians, to the rescue! I want ten thousand six months' troops at once. Do not hesitate. Come—I will lead you! Let us help to finish this war and save our Government.

OILS.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. sell:1y

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,

KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.

se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM

No. 429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Dealers and Oil Producers generally is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES:

Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirkam & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $400,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK, JOHN SCULLY,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
S. A. JOHNSTON, Cash'r

se7

HORNET RASPBERRY.

This is the largest RASPBERRY grown, and is of great excellence. We have a large supply of plants. Also, of Pilate, Imperial, Souchet, Franconia, Brinckles, Orange, &c.

J. KNOX,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orpans' Court of Allegheny county, dated April 30, 1864, the guardian of Ella V. and Olivia G. McWilliams will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable lot of ground, with a two story brick building thereon erected, situate in the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet on Smithfield street (westwardly side) and extending back westwardly, preserving the same width, parallel with Second street, 62 feet and 6 inches, and being 60 feet southwardly from Second street. This property is well worth the attention of parties desiring a safe and profitable investment.

GEORGE McWILLIAMS, Guardian.

MARSHALL & BROWN Attorneys, 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. my2:4w:21w

CORN EXCHANGE Insurance Company,

NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Surplus.....$600,000

JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.
S. S. COE, General Agent, Cleveland Ohio.

For either FIRE or MARINE INSURANCE, apply to

R. EDWARDS, Agent.
No. 73 WATER street,
ap23:1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.

W. E. WARREN, President.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.

Paid up cash capital one million dollars, invested in Government Stocks.

PITTSBURGH BOARD:
WILLIAM BAGALEY, Esq.,
JOHN S. DILWORTH, Esq.,
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, Esq.

For either FIRE or MARINE INSURANCE apply to

R. EDWARDS, Agent,
No. 73 Water street,
ap23 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

SOLICITORS FOR

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, AND ALL Military Claims,

OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-e-o-d *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna., Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.

ap23:till June 23.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Oil, when desired.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sell

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF

Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.

Copies of fine Engravings,

2,500 different subjects, at

PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CT.

Cash Capital.....$1,500,000

Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CT.

Cash Capital.....$300,000

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,
No. 63 Fourth street, Pittsburgh,
no16-6m At office Real Estate Savings Institution.

PEACH TREES.

We can supply a few hundred, one and two years old

PEACH TREES,

of the best varieties.

J. KNOX,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARD WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM with BOARD, within 10 or 15 minutes walk of Postoffice. Address, stating location,

my12 "R. N.," Commercial office.

NO. 0 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and colorless). In store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,

se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS. (THOS. WEBB, FRANK R. WEBB, JESSE H. WEBB.
oc10-1y

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh14-3m

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATHMAN.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Wool and Hides,

Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street, (Merchange Exchange Block,) ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of Country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments. No connection with any other house. dec:6m

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE.

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
e30 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFEN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to get out of order without gross carelessness. The gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machine calculated to run seventy-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

fe2:lawd3m

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

Round Braid Shoe Laces,

To which we invite the attention of dealers.

SLATER & SOUTH,

my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third,

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL

se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have associated themselves together, IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, the co-partnership dating from April 1st, 1864.

JNO. H. HAMPTON,
my5-ow W. C. MORELAND.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe5:1y

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MNFUACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

H. SPANG.....C. R. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY IN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh,
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

LINNEUS RHUBARB

Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at

J. KNOX'S,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

STORE SHADES Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe6:6m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention.

se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris.

Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialities attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

S. S. BRYAN,

Notary Public,

No. 59 FOURTH STREET,

OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. my11

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:1

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOS, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES, JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY, Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS, R. B. WISEMAN,
Captain R. C. GRAY, Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR., JAMES M'CRACKEN,
R. L. FARMEROCK, ROBERT E. DI VALL.
se8:1y

DRY GOODS.

77 and 79 Market street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK

NEW GOODS,

They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.

Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.

OF MILLINARY GOODS we have a complete line.

In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.

RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Buffs, &c.

Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.

With a full line of

EMBROIDERIES, FURNISHING GOODS,
LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS, FANCY GOODS,
LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

my11 77 and 79 Market street.

CLOAKS,

IN SILK AND CLOTH.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Embr'd Curtains,	**Quilts,**
Vestibule Lace,	**Hosiery,**
Sun Shades,	**Parasols,**
Linen Goods,	**Sheetings,**
Pillow Casings,	**Balmorals,**
Hoop Skirts,	**Collars,**
Fine Muslins,	**Towelling.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES,

21 Fifth street.

my9

PLAIN CHINTZES,

FIGURED AND STRIPE CHINTZES,

CHINTZE BRILLIANTS,

STRIPE BRILLIANTS,

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, FOR

TRAVELLING SUITS,

GRENADINE SILKS AND

GOAT'S HAIR SHAWLS,

CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,

ENTIRELY NEW,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

my6

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exception. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

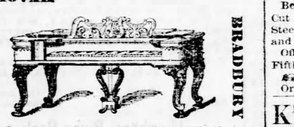
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.
PIANOS.
And And And
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS
NEW LOT.
AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap22 81 Wood street.

REMOVAL.



We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received the manufactures of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoniums, Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, BONNET RIBBONS, PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS, FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

mh28

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White, Brown and Printed LINEN SHIRTS, Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a superior order. my3

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—

The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

ja26:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, and 130 and 132 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

fe16:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

MEETING OF THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of Allegheny county, will be held at the office of the Chairman, No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on Friday, May 20th, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A. M. BROWN,
Chairman.
JOS. H. STEWART,
Secretary.

ow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 139 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja19

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

ole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be formal in mind, but neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

o notquire boilingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jeweiry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Fine Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it th greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SOAP, as secured by the inventor by National copy-right. mh4:tf

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable

For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.

mh24:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also,

y Commercial.

PELLIGENCE.

Acknowledged.

er Sanitary Fair, acknowl-
ution given
ypes, &c., to
the following contributions

& CO.'S WORKMEN.

Thos. Drummond..	5 00
John Drummond..	5 00
Richard Crist	5 00
Fred. Wfte	5 00
John Wilkinson	2 50
Jacob Pease	5 00
Jos Congdon	3 00
Jacob Kesler	4 00
Jos. Harkum	4 00
Wm. Cruikshank	2 00
Frank. Cassaday	2 00
Ben. Kopp	5 00
Rob't Anderson	5 00
Thos. Rosewell, sr.	5 00
John Krep	3 00
Fred. Bowers	2 00
Casper Leipolt	1 50
Adam Reaffer	1 50
John Weltzel	1 50
Jas Sylvester	1 00
G. W. Norcross	5 00
J. Kinkerly	5 00
W. H. Gridgeman	10 00
J. Hollsinger	5 00
J. Good	5 00
J. Koonz	5 00
Wm. Lucas	2 00
H. Benning	1 00
Geo. Contant	3 00
Wm. Gibbs	3 00
And. Gettinger	2 00
Lewis Wegman	3 00
Geo. Walker	3 00
Jacob Lauhat	3 00
Joseph Good	3 00
Thos. G. Gaines	3 00
Chas Miller	3 00
A. Shelter	1 00
A. Stewart	1 00
M. Konle	1 00
M. Seltzer	1 50
Fred Scherer	1 00
J. E. Nevan	1 00
A. Budde	5 00
E. B. Shettock	5 00
Chas. Boulson	5 00
Chas. Zeller	5 00
Col. Springer	5 00
J. Sweaney	5 00
Wm. Hourg	5 00
Wm. B. Andrews	5 00
J. Fahlinger	3 00
Lukus Goble	3 00
John Walker	3 00
John Ditsch	3 00
Jerry Jones	3 00
W. W. Leech	3 00
H. Flackner	3 00
Andrew Leamon	1 00
H. Pistorius	5 00
Casper Weistrope	1 00
M. Molyneux	1 00
Jerry Molyneux	1 00
Adam Snyder	1 00
Ben. Jonas	1 00
Total	$433 00

A. D. SMITH AND BRO.'S COAL WORKS, POOL No. 2.

A. D. Smith & Bros	$309 50
J. Forgie	5 00
J. Steen	5 00
J. Hoofnale	5 00
A. Foster	5 00
J. Sutherland	5 00
R. Ewing	5 00
J. Burt	5 00
S. Morris	5 00
A. Seargo	5 00
H. Bane	5 00
A. Foster	5 00
G. Fenman	5 00
W. Manghan	5 00
A. Iannels	5 00
J. Dody	5 00
R. Forsyth	5 00
B. Bare	5 00
K. Muir	5 00
G. Langham	5 00
J. Hause	5 00
P. Steener	5 00
J. Hardwick	5 00
R. Beverage	5 00
N. Wesketer, jr.	5 00
N. Wesketer, Sr.	5 00
S. Shultz	5 00
W. Murray	5 00
F. Rogers	5 00
J. Linkom	3 75
A. Festo	5 00
J. James	6 25
H. Kane	5 00
J. Snedden	2 50
J. Philip	5 00
P. Donnelley	3 75
Henry Gist	2 50
W. Gallaher	5 00
P. Newmyer	5 00
F. Foster	2 50
J. Bever-ge	5 00
C. Adams	5 00
J. Forsyth	3 00
R. Frazier	3 75
J. McCoy	5 00
F. Fister	5 00
C. Redman	5 00
G. Festo	5 00
J. Jackson	5 00
J. Bell	5 00
A. Heeps	3 00
A. Wilt	3 00
C. Dawson	2 50
W. Bennett	5 00
R. Snedden	5 00
W. Reep	5 00
F. Bennett	5 00
H. Harpwick	5 00
J. Doniy	2 50
Total	$500 00

From John F. Dravo's Coal Works, Pool No. 3, as follows:

J. F. Dravo	$125 00
H. Harrison	5 00
H. Wiser	5 00
W. Spertle	5 00
J. Miller	5 00
E. Richards	5 00
N. Fay	5 00
J. Perkins	5 00
J. Hilliard	5 00
R. Welsby	5 00
W. Sutton	5 00
J. Morgan	5 00
S. M'Clain	5 00
D. Riddle	5 00
P. J. Hilliard	5 00
J. Steinheber	5 00
R. Abbess	5 00
W. Jackson	5 00
T. Clifford	5 00
S. Parker	5 00
W. Jones	5 00
D. Jones	5 00
H. Stipe	5 00
D. Davis	5 00
W. Jones	5 00
J. Young	5 00
D. Williams	5 00
J. Watson	5 00
G. Leslie	5 00
W. Pollie	5 00
Lewis Silcoy	5 00
C. Braidenyer	5 00
H. Stenmark	5 00
C. Swadner	5 00
T. Dixon	2 00
J. Young	5 00
D. Gallagan	2 50
W. Ward	2 50
J. Miller	5 00
Total	$500 5

From Wholesale Grocers, Flour and Liquor Merchants, as follows:

Watt & Wilson	$250 00
Lamb, Lea & Co	250 00
Kirkpatrick & Co	250 00
J. Painter & Co	250 00
Heald & Arbuckles	250 00
John Floyd & Co	250 00
J. McCuly & Co	250 00
R. Robinson & Co	250 00
Miller & Co	250 00
Schoemaker & Co	250 00
Hillis & Co	250 00
House & Co	250 00
Litt.e & Trimble	250 00
Wm. Bagley	250 00
Lamhart & Co	250 00
Shriver & Lazear	250 00
Thos. Moore	200 00
J. B. Canfield	200 00
McClurkan & Co	150 00
Wm. Thompson	100 00
Graham & Thos	100 00
Head & Metzgar	100 00
S. Ewart & Co	100 00
T. Eggert & Co	100 00
Means & Coffin	100 00
Atwell, Lee & Co	100 00
Hitchcock & Co	100 00
Thomson Bell & Co	100 00
Snowden & Co	75 00
S. George & Co	50 00
Chas. G. Bailey	50 00
H. Riddle	25 00
J. Adler & Co	20 00
R. W. Poindexter	20 00
W. Poindexter	10 00
R. Honneger	50 00
Dan'l Wallace	50 00
Culp & Sheppard	50 00
Black & Woods	25 00
J. T. Nelson	25 00
Lewis & Aitchard	25 00
James McKay	25 00
Casper Weistrope	1 00
M. Molyneux	1 00
Jerry Molyneux	1 00
Adam Snyder	1 00
Ben. Jonas	1 00
Total	$4,880 00
Harbaugh & Co., Pork Packers	200 00
Hon. H. D. Moore, Harrisburg	50 00
R. E. J	100 00
Capt. J. L. Leech,—[ex] on the timberland	50 00
Children's Festival, Sewickley	490 10
Employees of Jones, Boyd & Co	183 00
Baker & Reno, Trustees of the Harmony Society of Economy	1,000 00
J. B Wier, New York	20 00
James A. Thomas, Kittanning	5 00
Teachers Sixth Ward School	33 71
	$10,314 35
Amount previously reported	$21,464 91
	$32,179 26

Badly Wounded—The father of Robert Hooper, Manchester, received a dispatch from the Chaplain of the Military Square Hospital, last evening, informing him more fully of the nature of his son's wounds. He received his injury in the first day's fight. A ball entered the right eye, and penetrated the brain. The operation was performed on Monday, to extract it, but without success. He is in a most critical condition, and it is doubtful whether he can recover. Mr. H. belonged to Company M, 102d Regiment. His brother has left for Washington to see the him.

Grace Greenwood—We are happy to announce that the talented and gifted lecturer, Grace Greenwood, (Mrs. Lippincott) has consented to deliver two lectures in this city for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, on the evenings of the 30th and 31st of May. Grace Greenwood may almost be claimed as a Pittsburgher, having been raised in the adjoining county of Beaver. She has hosts of friends in this city who will be glad to hear that she has consented to lecture here. That she will draw crowded houses there is not the shadow of a doubt.

Liberality of the Economites.—By reference to a list of donations to the Sanitary Fair, published in our columns to-day, it will be seen that the Economites have again given evidence of their liberality and patriotism by donating the sum of $1,000 to the Fair, what makes their munificence the more apparent, is the fact that only a few days ago they made a donation of a similar amount to the Christian Commission. All honor to the liberal people of Economy. We hope that they will be rewarded in relation to the pay of their labor, as there is now a fair prospect of a factory to all parties [illegible] meeting of the two [illegible] done months ago.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The sale of stocks, last evening at McIlwaine's Rooms, was well attended, and the bidding spirited. The number of shares bulletined to be sold was 115 Exchange Bank; 50 Allegheny; 25 Iron City; 42 Merchants' and Mechanics'; 25 Monongahela Savings Bank; 20 Manchester do.; 60 Western Insurance Company; 10 Pittsburgh do; 10 Allegheny do.; 20 Pennsylvania do.; 50 Pittsburgh and Steubensville Railroad; 30 Allegheny Valley; 10 Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, and 50 Pittsburgh and Connellsville. The few shares of Fort Wayne went off at a higher rate than the New York quotation. The following are the prices which these Stocks brought:

Exchange Bank	69 00
Allegheny Bank	60 00
Iron City Bank	64 75
Monongahela Savings Bank	60 00
Western Insurance Company	54 00
Pittsburgh Insurance Company	34 00
Allegheny Insurance Company	28 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank	58 75
Manchester Savings Bank	52 25
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chicago Railway	117 50
Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R	15 00
do do do	14 00
Allegheny Valley R. R	16 75
do do do	16 50
do do do	15 50

We were pleased to notice the interest taken in these sales. It convinces us that there is a fine openining in this city for a regular Stock Board, where local stocks and every variety of corporate securities can be presented to the attention of capitalists. It would help to keep alive and stirring many interests that would remain dormant and comparatively valueless, and infuse among our business men, as well as our many retired gentlemen, a laudable spirit of speculation in the purchase and sale of stocks that are almost exclusively operated in at the New York Boards.

—There is a continued accumulation of capital at the Atlantic cities, seeking temporary investment, and no enterprise of fair promise halts for want of cheap money. Stock houses are wholly unable to the funds pressed upon them, and rates tend steadily downward. The release of ten-year bonds in June will furnish a large supply of money to loan, and unless all financial laws fail, there is to be witnessed another period of inflation, from an excess of paper money and large sales of 10-40 bonds.

—Yesterday the change in the currency basis was inaugurated at Chicago, and it is said without any apparent embarrassment. The bankable funds now consist of Treasury Notes, National Bank Notes, notes of the Bank of the State of Indiana, notes of the State Bank of Iowa, and the notes of the following Illinois Banks redeemed in that city in Treasury Notes at par:

Bank of Bloomington,	Bank of Illinois,
Bank of Kewanee,	Bank of Sparta,
City Bank of Ottawa,	Cumberland Co. Bank,
Exchange Bank, Albion,	Greenville County Bank,
Home Bank, Elgin,	Mahaiwe Bank,
Marine Bank,	Mechanics B'k, Hardin
Manuel Bank,	Pittsburgh Bank,
Reapers' Bank,	Sycamore Bank,
Traders' Bank,	Treasury Bank,
Union Bank,	

All mixed currency is ½ per cent. discount.

—Stocks at the New York Board on Monday were firm throughout the day, contrary to the expectations of the great mass of operators. The bears confidently looked for a serious break down under the decided military progress of the army of Virginia, and some bulls had confidence enough to buy very large amounts at any price. In the morning the market opened steady, and it was soon discovered that the military success had been fully discounted, and that no stocks were to be had without putting up prices. The firmness is due to two causes; the first is, that all sound railway shares are scarcer than money, and under the present earnings taking every thing into account, are as trustworthy for dividends as the bank and insurance property of the country. The railroads, as a whole, have been greatly benefitted by the war, much more so than hasty observers are aware. There are no roads now with troublesome floating debts or maturing bonds to eat up their earnings. They are all worked for cash, their floating debts are paid, and their bonded debts extended upon favorable terms. The railway capital of the country is really less than in 1861 (from the consolidation of stocks), and has for its support the additional aid the development of the country naturally brings to it. Roads which in 1857 were visionary projects, have become trunk lines, and as indispensable to the commerce of the sections of country they cross, as the Erie Canal is to the trade of the Northern States. The country has grown with them, and whoever expects to see them sell at old prices will be mistaken.—*Tribune.*

The imports at the port of New York for last week have been as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry Goods	$800,744	$640,651	$1,077,441.
Other Goods	2,589,114	2,151,315	2,955,63.
Total	$3,479,858	$2,791,966	$4,610,052.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, May 18th, 1864. }

BUSINESS.—We have nothing new to notice in regard to our market. The demand was restricted to small transactions, to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather was changeable, but upon the whole pleasant; our rivers continue at flood height, but were receding yesterday. The boats in the Allegheny were making ready to depart last evening. As soon as boats commence running, business in that stream will resume its accustomed activity. Heavy receipts of oil are looked for during the present week. Business on the Monongahela was pretty active. The Kenton and Cherokee both left for St. Louis with good trips. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville with a fair trip. The Damsel left for Nashville with a medium trip. She has engagements below. The Charmer has changed her sign, she will leave for Nashville. The New York, Capt. Lightner, will leave to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. She has a good trip. The Armenia is loading for St. Louis. The packet Argonaut No. 2 will leave to-day for St. Louis and St. Paul. The E. Gilmore is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Thistle is announced for the same port. Several boats are now due, some of which will be found at the landing this morning. The "Revenue" was unloading yesterday a heavy cargo of miscellaneous articles. The new steamer Roanoke is nearly ready for business.

MESS PORK—The market was steady but not very active; sales 100 bbls at $22 @23 50 per bbl.

SOAP—Sales 50 bxs silver pearl at 5c per l'b.

OIL MEAL—Was in fair request. Sales 1 ton on the wharf at $38 00 ₱ ton.

RICE—Demand very limited. The St. Paul sales were regular, viz: 10 bbls Rangoon at 11½@12c.

PIG METAL—We have nothing new to note. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The market continues quite supply, and in a few days we expect the market to become more settled.

BRAN—The demand was moderate. Sales 4 bbls sma l white at $2 40 ₱ bush.

HAY—The receipts yesterday were larger than for some days past, and prices declined a shade. Those who have to purchase are of the opinion that prices are yet sufficiently steep; sales of 19 loads, at the scales, at $22@40 ₱ ton. Baled, $30@35.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off. Buyers were plenty for all the parcels offered, and prices were slightly higher. We note sales of 10 packages at 18, 20@22c ₱ lb. Some dealers were asking higher figures. We could learn of nothing above what we have quoted.

EGGS—Were in moderate demand. The offerings were not large; sales of 12 bbls, from store, at 17@18c.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was purely local, for home purposes. The stock on hand is not large, but sufficient for all necessary purposes. The canal opened on the 14th, and boats were 100 bbls, at—Extra, $7 00; extra Family, $7 75@8 00; 75 bbls do $7 75@8 00; 40 do choice Family, $8.

BACON—The market continues very firm, with a good demand for home use and export. Among the sales were: S. C. Hams—8,000 lbs, 19½@20c; Canvassed do, 2,000 lbs at 21@21½c; Plain Hams —Sales of 1,400 lbs, 17c, some dealers asking 17½c. Shoulders—Sales 12,000 lbs at 12½@13c; Country lots sold at lower figures.

DRIED BEEF—Was in steady demand; sales of 1,000 lbs at 16½@16c.

WHISKEY—The market was inactive; sales were restricted to small parcels of city rectified, prices ranging from $1 23@1 25 per gallon.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a fair demand; sales of 64 pieces of new from store at 13½c, as per quality; a few boxes of choice brought 14½c.

GRAIN—The market was in a great measure bare; there was nothing to operate with, and prices were nominal. Wheat—Red was held at $1 40@1 45. Corn was steady; sales 500 bush, from depot, at $1 35@1 38. Oats was quick of sale at 90@95c, first hands, and 98c@$1 from store, for other descriptions prices were unchanged.

GROCERIES—We have no change to notice either as regards prices or demand; purchasers confine their transactions to small lots to meet the immediate wants of their regular customers; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, May 18, 1864. }

The market remains inactive. The sales were only to a limited extent—principally for local purposes. The high stage of water in the Allegheny for some days past has prevented receipts; in fact, for some time past, the amount that came in was unusually small. The stock on hand is being rapidly taken up. The amount at the wells is said to be small. Navigation on the Allegheny was resumed yesterday. The departures were the Urilda, Ida Reese, and Exchange. The Echo No. 3, Petroia, and Leclair are due, and will probably arrive at the landing to-day. The receipts for the past three days only amounted to 666 bbls. Among the sales will be found the following:

Crude—Was in fair request. We could discern no change in prices. The sales made were at prices that were current for some days prior. 23c was refused for 1,000 bbls, the packages to be returned. 23½c was demanded. The latter is the rate at which sales were made. Sales, including packages, viz.: 400 bbls, at 23½c; 200 do, 23½c; 150 do; 150 do, 23½c; 100 do, 23½c. Sales in bulk, packages to be returned, viz.: 145 bbls, 23½c, 88 do, 23½c; 100 do, 23½c.

Refined—Was in a great measure neglected. Buyers were not desirous of speculating—neither were sellers. The latter seemed to have an abiding faith that prices would soon look up. The stock on hand is not large. The principal operation was that it terminated up river Oil, the prices of which rule one to two cents per gallon below city brands. We note sales of 150 bbls, prime white, at 50c per gallon; of 150 bbls tree up river, at 57c; 500 bbls do, at 50c.

Residuum—There was more inquiry for this article; Holders were demanding $4 87½@5 00 per bbl. Buyers were offering $4 and $4 75. The only sales made was in a small way.

Naptha—There was nothing doing worthy of special notice; prices were nominal at 32½@33 per gall. The principal demand was for export west.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

H. M. McKelvey, 666 bbls all told.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum continues languid and depressed, although there are no arrivals to hand, and hardly enough doing to establish prices, or give character to the market. It is no longer the plea of obstruction to navigation and bad roads which prevent the possibility of sending supplies forward to the Atlantic cities to meet the wants of shippers and the mercantile community. No, it is an evident design of reckless speculators and wily demagogues, who desire to "put money in their pockets" at the expense of the national emergency. We have lately been informed that the consumptive demand of the West had largely increased, and hence there was very little oil to send forward to the East, or export. But it is now known that the wells that were not flowing freely were being worked very industriously, and that a large stock was accumulating in tanks which was withheld from the market for selfish motives; but we were not fully aware until now, that it was withheld from the market for base motives. Yesterday, speculation was quite brisk. There is now a stock of 70,000@75,000 bbls. of Crude, and 40,000@45,000 bbls. of Refined Petroleum in Pittsburgh alone, and the Refiners there, we understand, are working night and day, in order to evade the proposed internal Tax Bill, which is confidently expected to become a law *de facto*. The Refiners of course would appear, seem to have positive assurance that the Senate of the United States will concur in the "House bill, which will place a tax of 20c. ₱ gallon on refined after a certain period. Meanwhile the Refiners are permitted to go to the Internal Revenue Office, and obtain papers running sixty days, to manufacture or refine quantities of Petroleum by paying the present tax of 10c ₱ gallon), which they cannot, will not, and intend not to redeem after the longer period. Papers or certificates, it is asserted, have been given to those Pittsburgh refiners for quantities varying from 3,000 up to 10,000 bbls, at a tax of 10c ₱ gallon, which is well known that some, if not all of them, have no capacities to refine the quantities they require in double, if not treble, the time required while there is a distance, when any fair estimate to secure the crude article, will be obliged to pay a "double" tax, of 20c ₱ gallon. Can it be possible that members of Congress will shut their eyes deliberately, and let sharpers bleed the nation in its trying hour of existence, by withholding their mite from the public Treasury? It is to be expected by the general tradeley will not, and that the people at large will have an equitable tax. Yes, a tax on every thing on hand from the moment the bill becomes a law. No wonder, then, that, under present circumstances, the market is dull and depressed, and that few *bona fide* transactions can be traced to a legitimate source. We quote prime Crude, that is low gravity, dull at 57c on the spot, and deliverable all the month; Refined light straw to prime white, in bond, at 55@56c, with limited transactions at these figures for the month; and 1,000 bbls do, buyers' option, all July, at 57½c, delivered in Philadelphia. Prime White, free, is freely offered at 63@64c, without finding buyers.

St. Louis Market.

The river receipts the past week have only been quite light, from the Illinois, Ironi Black River, which is head by the owner at $25 per M., on the river bank, without yet finding buyers at over $23.

The accounts from the upper rivers continue discouraging as to the supply of lumber and logs—owing to the continued low water—which leaves the mills without logs to manufacture.

Under this condition of things prices are firm; good lots of Wisconsin and Chippewa lumber are of no less than $24 on the bank.

We quote yard prices here as follows:

First clear per 1,000 feet	$ @60 00
Second clear per 1,000 feet	50 00@—
Third clear	37 50@38 00
Joist, 15 feet and under	37 50@—
Joist, 18 feet and over	39 00@40 00
Grub plank	22 50@—
Sheathing	21 00@—
Dressed flooring, second rate	35 00@—
Dressed flooring, third rate	30 00@—
Dressed siding	27 50@30 00
Rough siding	22 50@25 00
Shingles, A, shaved	6 00@—
Shingles, A, sawed	5 50@—
Lath per 1,000 feet	7 00@7 50
Cedar posts per 100 feet	44 00@50 00

Memphis Cotton Market.

There is but little activity in cotton matters, and the market is extremely irregular.

The order for the closing of the lines of this district, received by the advices from the North, have tended to stagnate the market and render both buyers and sellers exceedingly slow in transacting. Rates are wavering and still indeterminate.

The receipts of the market during the past twenty-four hours have been 358 bales by the steamer Martin Walt, from Gaine's Landing.

The only shipment to the Northern market since we last wrote, has been 33 bales by the steamer Platte Valley, which went up last evening.

Ordinary to Good Ordinary.....58@60
Low Middling.....60@61
Middling to Strict Middling.....73@74
Good Middling.....75@76
Middling Fair.....77@78

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The arrivals of eastern shoes, says the *Boot and Shoe Reporter*, continue large for the season, upwards of a thousand cases being reported since last review, but sales, especially since the first of the week, have been light. Prices of city manufactured goods are constantly advancing, and many of the city manufacturers have completed their heavy orders, and are now engaged with less energy upon the irregular call coming forward at the close of each season. Full assortments of spring goods are anticipated, however, before the close of the season. In army work there is nothing new. The receipts at the Quartermaster's Department are ample for all present wants.

Milwaukee Wheat Market.

The Wheat Market ruled higher, and the bulk of the sales were on Spot and Immediate Change showed an improvement of 2c upon the closing prices of Wednesday. The market opened at $1 48 for No. 1 Spring, soon advanced to $1 20, and ranged between that figure and $1 19 up to the close of Change. Sales up to 1 P. M. footed up 225,000 bushels, pretty much all No. 1 Spring. A small amount of No. 2 Spring sold at $1 18. The market closed firm on Change at $1 19½ for regular, and $1 20 for fresh receipts of No. 1 Spring.

LATER.—The Wheat Market was active and excited in the evening at a further advance of 2c. About 300,000 bush changed hands at $1 21@1 22 for No. 1 Spring—principally at the latter price, and $1 19 for No. 2 Spring, making the total sales for the day over 500,000 bushels.

New York Leather Market.

Leather—The week's business Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "During the early part of the week the demand for Hemlock Sole was very active, and large sales could have been made at full prices. The supply has been sufficient. Toward the close however, there is hardly so much inquiry, but enough to absorb the fresh receipts, and the market closes nearly bare of stock. Prices are without quotable change, but rule very firm, and sales of choice tannage, in small parcels, continue to be made at a slight advance on our outside figures. Fresh Leather from the tanneries comes forward very sparingly for the season, and will probably continue to do so for some time to come. The Upper Leather market for Oak Sole and Upper, we have no change to report. The demand is fair at full prices with only a moderate supply." Week's receipts of Sole about 43,000 sides.

Wool.

The wool crop of the State of Michigan for the present season has been carefully estimated and the clip is calculated at 12,000,000 pounds. In 1850 it was 2,043,283, and the number of sheep 716,135. The clip has, therefore, sextupled in fourteen years. There were then eight States which produced a larger quantity of wool, and ten which had a larger number of sheep. Ohio had 3,942,929, the largest of any. It the increase of sheep is proportioned to the increase of wool, Michigan now has 4,478,610 sheep—an excess of 535,681 over what was possessed by any State fourteen years since.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market was unchanged, with sales of hhd scraps at $1 60; 26 hhds green and damaged lugs at $5 00@5 60; 17 hhds factory lugs at $5 70@6 90; 44 hhds "Planters" lugs at $7 10@9 90; 12 hhds common shipping leaf at $12 00@15 60; 6 hhds medium shipping leaf at $16 50@18 00; 16 hhds good and fine shipping leaf, at $19 00@23 75; 14 hhds common and medium do, at $19 50@29 25; 3 hhds good manufactured at $7, $30, and $37; 7 hhds fine at $9, $61, $63, $87, $77 25, $11 25, and $106; 2 boxes at $3 to 87 per hundred, and 57 hhds rejected.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron—There is a good demand for Pig Iron, but the absence of supplies tends to curtail operations within a narrow compass. Sales of 1000 tons Anthracite at $55@58 ₱ ton, and 500 tons Forge at $55. An invoice of Scotch Pig was taken at a secret price. Charcoal Blooms are worth $150, and Northern $98@100 ₱ ton. There is no falling off in the demand for Manufactured iron, and prices are very firm.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

Since our last weekly summary we have to note the arrival of the Cricket, from Rio, with 3,200 bags coffee. No sales of moment have transpired, and the market closes rather heavy. Rio nominal at 44½@46½c; good Laguayra at 45½@46c, and white at 46½@47c.

Louisville Lumber Market.

Stock light, but increasing. Retail prices—Common, $35; Third rate, $50; Second rate, $70; Clear, $80; No. 1 Prime Shingles, $6 per M; poplar do, $4; hemlock boards, $35; do joists, &c., $30.

RIVER MATTERS.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
America	Golding	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Revenue	Booth	Cincinnati.
Kenton	Dunlap	St. Louis.
Emma Graham	Ayres	Zanesville.
Damsel	Todd	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were sixteen feet of water in the channel, and falling. The weather during the day was changeable. Business on the wharf was moderately active.

THE favorite staamer Charmer, Capt. George D. Moore, is loading for St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations, and clever and attentive officers. Our old friend, Capt. Murdock, presides in the office with credit to himself and with profit for the owners.

THE favorite steamer New York, Captain Lightner, is fast filling up for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Dales, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE fine steamer J. R. Gilmore, Capt. Jolly, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. The first Clerk is Mr. John Spencer, a clever gentleman, and a careful and correct business man.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 11 A. M. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE steamer Thistle is now in charge of Capt. Joseph Bates. We are proud to see our old friend promoted. He is a worthy man, and will do honor to those who have placed him in his present position. The Thistle is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. Our old friend A. While will do the honors in the office.

THE fine packet Delaware will hereafter be commanded by Capt. Charles Stevens, a clever gentleman and a thoroughly competent man—one who has been brought up on the river. The Delaware is a first-class packet, and in charge of her present commander cannot fail to prove a source of revenue to her new owners. Our best wishes attend the new owners.

THE first-class passenger steamer, Argonaut No. 2, Capt. A. W. Sutter, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is a general favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. Her speed and accommodations are unsurpassed. The first Clerk is Captain A. McCarty, an experienced and attentive officer. We take pleasure in recommending the boat and officers.

WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE.—The long continued rains have swollen all the streams, both large and small, and overrun the banks, washed down the mountain sides. On Sunday, as we learn from an officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the rapid, ungovernable stream after rearing and plunging as it hardly ever roared and plunged before. The Monongahela was swelling rapidly, and the glades were everywhere covered with water. The Ohio at this point is fairly "booming" already, and when she receives the water that is coming at the rate of five or six miles an hour, her banks will fairly be able to perform their office. The river has come up so rapidly as to cause some destruction of property of various descriptions, lying along the shore near the water's edge. All day Sunday, all along the river, men were everlastingly jerking their movable stuff away from the rising water, and those, we suppose, like the man in the last days of the final navigator, that there was not going to be much of a shower, neglected to do this, will find themselves about as badly mistaken as the accident-befalling Thomas aforesaid.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

ST. LOUIS.

We condense the following from the *Union* of Monday:

Dispatch from the Mepham.

GLASGOW, May 14, 1864.—To M. S. Mepham:—Will be in Sunday evening. Crowded with freight and passengers. All O. K.

J. J. WILCOX.

One of the engineers of the Champion No. 6, one of the boats recently captured by guerrillas on Red river, arrived in Cincinnati on Friday, in company with a deck hand. He jumped off the steamer of the boat, and hid in the woods during the day and traveled by night; hailed a gunboat and came to Alexandria, where they took passage on the W. L. Ewing to the mouth of Red river. They found the Ewing had Dunseth, and the balance of the crew captured.

The river was falling slowly yesterday at this point, but is still high and in fine condition to all points, being twenty feet above the low water mark of 1863.

There is twelve or fifteen feet of water in the channel to Cairo, and a big river the balance of the way down.

The Upper Mississippi remains dead low between Hasting and St. Paul, with scant three feet of water on the bars, and falling. From Dubuque down the river is in fine order, with an abundance of water for boating.

The Missouri is about stationary with four and one-half feet in the channel. The Leavenworth *Bulletin*, of Thursday, says: "The river is divided by a bar, and an equal quanty of water runs each side of it. Below the bar is really the best. This is the reason why it is so difficult for boats to get up when there is plenty of water everywhere else."

There is but little business doing at the wharf, nor need any improvement be expected before next month.

GUERRILLAS ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER—THE STEAMER NANNIE FIRED INTO.—Guerrilla bands are again infesting the banks of the Cumberland river. They are growing bold in their operations, and the authorities will have to bestir themselves to prevent the marauders from doing much mischief. On Wednesday last, Bruce Phillip's gang, numbering twenty-five men, made their appearance on the south bank of the Cumberland river, between Palmyra and Cumberland City, and fired some fifty shots at the steamer Nannie, then passing the point, upward bound, laden with Government supplies. Many of the balls struck the boat, but as fortune willed it, nobody on board was injured by the firing. The Nannie passed up the river and reached Clarksville in the evening without further molestation.

ST. PAUL AND THE STEAMBOATS.—The city authorities of St. Paul, says the *Pioneer Times*, seem to consider the daily arrivals of steamboats at their levee as something that ought to be discouraged. Instead of adopting any measure to advance the interests of the city, they do all they can without positively prohibiting them, to keep the boats away.

In Dubuque we believe that the Mississippi River Improvement Company look upon it as an auxiliary to the prosperity of the city, and give the steamers cheap wharfage—1½c per ton—keep the levee in good order, and otherwise manifest an interest in their welfare.

Last season in St. Paul they charged the steamers five cents per ton for the privilege of running their boats against the bank, and 25 cents per ton. At Dubuque the Kev City pays $5 37½ wharfage each time she makes a landing. At St. Paul she pays $25 13 for the same privilege, with the prospect that the St. Paul folks have passed an ordinance prohibiting the landing and receiving of freight there on Sunday. This causes indignation among steamboat men. Navigation between this point and St. Paul is becoming uncertain work, and a minute now is worth more than an hour during ordinary seasons. Obeying the Sabbath is all right and proper; but who of us would be willing to lay at the St. Paul levee all day at an expense of $200 or thereabouts.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

The M. S. Mepham will probably be lying at the wharf this morning, being expected from the Missouri with a very fine trip of freight and passengers. Captain Jeremiah Toner calls her "the finest steamboat ever put upon the Western waters," and the *Conservative*, of the 13th, says "the arrival of this magnificent packet at our levee excited a great deal of interest. The steamboat sensation of the season, and during her brief stay, hundreds of our citizens visited the boat admiring her master-piece." The Mepham will probably leave again on Tuesday for the Missouri.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from Tuesday's *Commercial:*

The river has risen twelve inches during the twenty-four hours ending last evening. There are fourteen feet hence to Louisville, six and a half feet in the canal, and four and a half feet in the Indiana chute over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with ten feet from Portland to Cairo. There are ten feet in the Cumberland, and rising. There are fourteen feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is in a fair navigable condition, with five feet from Cogar's Landing to the mouth.

The Arcola, from Pittsburgh, passed down for Louisville to be delivered to her owners, Sherley & Walfok.

The Lawrence and the J. B. Ford came in from the Kanawha. The Lawrence will probably return to the Kanawha to-day with troops.

The Alice Dean and the Darling arrived from Memphis, both with full loads of cotton and the passenger trips.

The *Gazette* says: Quartermaster Lewis received a dispatch yesterday morning, which states that there was fifteen feet of water in the Kanawha river.

Mr. Raipe, of the firm of Slimmer & Raipe, who arrived last evening from that river, reports that rain has been falling for five days from Tuesday last.

Ontario, from Nashville for Pittsburgh, with 210 barrels flour, 3,562 pieces side pork, and other freight, left this port.

Major Anderson from Pittsburgh, with 300 tons fre